FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Islamic Conference Preparatory Committee Begins Meetings A 1
Fatah's Abu Iyad, Qulaylat Discuss Lebanon, Aborting Treaty [VOP] A 2
'Arafat Meets Nasirite Independent Movement Leader [VOP] A 3
PLO's Qaddumi Speaks at Basle Conference 4 May [VOP] A 3
Arab League Officials Discuss League Transfer to Tunis A 4
Palestinians Claim Responsibility for Recent Operations [VOP] A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

QATAR

Oil Minister Predicts Further Price Hikes C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani: No Increase in Oil Output Now C 2
Jordanian Commander in Chief Arrives 5 May C 2
Meeting With Defense Minister C 3
King Khalid Meeting C 3
Commander in Chief Departs C 3

UAE

Omani Foreign Under Secretary Arrives From Riyadh C 3
Under Secretary's Departure C 4
Representative to Islamic Meeting Leaves for Morocco C 4

YEMEN--PDRY

Isma'il Stresses 'Great Success' of Ethiopia Visit C 4
Iraqi Ba'th Party Delegation Arrives C 4

EGYPT

President as-Sadat Issues Decree on Electoral Campaign D 1
Khalil Says Government Will Be Neutral in Elections D 1
Ghali Says Committee Formulating Negotiations Position D 2
Defense Minister 'Ali Interviewed on Arab Television D 2
Minister Hilal on Oil Production, Needs D 6
Chairman of Joint Military Committee Praises 6 May Meeting D 6
Ministerial Committee on Autonomy To Meet 10 May D 7
NDP Secretary: Government Has Never Forsaken Arab Rights D 7
Participation in Meetings of Nonalined Coordination Bureau D 8
Morocco Asks Delegation To Delay Departure D 8
Statement on Talks D 8

Investigation Completed; Syrian Terrorists To Be Tried D 9
Defense Minister 'Ali Meets With U.S. Military Delegation D 9
Butrus Ghali Meets With French Ambassador Senard D 10
Cairo Radio on Israeli Prime Minister's Statements D 10
Papers Comment on U.S. Role in Middle East D 11
AL-AHRAM on TASS Statement Attacking United States D 12
OCTOBER Magazine Editor Anis Mansur on Saudi Attitude D 13
Saudi Ambassador Arrives in Cairo From Jidda D 14
Mubarak Returns to Cairo From South Asian Tour D 14
Minister Mustafa Sabri Leaves for Europe, U.S. D 14

IRAQ

Republican Decree Relieves Transport Minister of Post E 1
Candidate for Arab League Post Nominated E 1
Planning Minister Meets Syrian Industry Minister E 1
Later Meeting E 1
Cuban Transportation Minister Leaves Baghdad for Kuwait E 1

JORDAN

King Husayn Visits Air Force Command 6 May F 1
Commander in Chief Receives U.S. Military Delegation F 1
Press on Egyptian Conference Proposal, Pressure on Arabs F 1

LEBANON

Iraqi Ambassador Sees Al-Huss, Makes Statement G 1
Al-Huss Continues Meetings With Palestinian Leaders G 1
Prime Minister Al-Huss Comments on Israeli Attacks G 2
Al-Huss on Security Measures on Tripoli-Beirut Road G 2
Proposal For 5-Party Conference on South Lebanon G 2
Haddad Interviewed on 'Free State of Lebanon' G 3
[London AL-HAWADITH 4 May]
Camille Sham'un Quotes Haddad on Liberating Lebanon [VOL] G 6
Dany Sham'un Threatens to Declare Independence G 7
Christians Capture Netherlands Soldiers, Detain UN Observer G 7
VOL Reports On Security Situation in Beirut Area G 7

SYRIA

President Congratulates UK's PM-Designate Thatcher H 1
'Official Source' Reiterates As-Sadat Collapse Imminent H 1
Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Front Leader H 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Sudanese Vice President Bakr Arrives, Makes Statement I 1
Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi I 1
Talks With At-Turayki I 2
Bakr Comment on Middle East I 3
Staff Major Jallud Returns From Tehran 6 May I 3

MOROCCO

Malian, Nigerian Presidents Arrive for Talks I 3
Meeting With King Hassan I 4
Meeting With Political Officials I 4
Meeting With Saharan Representatives I 4
Obasanjo, Traore Depart I 5
Saharan Representatives Issue Memorandum I 6
POLISARIO Communique on Liberation of Amgala Discounted I 6
Saudi Crown Prince Fahd Departs 5 May After Talks I 7

SUDAN

Numayri Congratulates New British Prime Minister I 7

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Departs; Arrives in Paris I 7

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR Information Minister on Talks With OAU Subcommittee I 8
SDAR 'Government-in-Exile' Issues Warning to Mauritania I 8
Defense Ministry on 26 April-3 May Offensives I 9

ISRAEL

Cabinet Meets 6 May, Issues Statement on Jerusalem N 1
More on Jerusalem Statement N 1
Hebron Demonstrators Criticized N 1
Further on Begin's Comments N 3
Second Meeting on Joint Military Committee Begins N 3
Bill for Requisition of Negev Land To Be Presented N 4
[HATZOFE 6 May]
Tamir on Proposed Expropriation N 4
Begins Sends Congratulatory Message to Thatcher N 4
Knesset Delegation Leaves for Australia, New Zealand N 4
Minister Pat on Amount of U.S. Aid, Loan N 5
[HATZOFE 6 May]
Air Force Planes Attack Terrorist Bases in Lebanon N 5
Terrorists Shell Christian Villages 6 May N 5
UN Spokesman Protests Kidnapings By Christians N 6
Villagers Confirm Reports N 6
Release of UNIFIL Men N 6

IRAN

Mourning Service for Motahhari Continues in Qom R 1
Khomeyni Delivers Oration R 1
'Arafat, Montazeri Exchange Messages on Motahhari Killing R 2
Tehran Reports Entezam Press Conference R 3
Further Reportage on Al-Husayni Visit, As-Sadr Disappearance R 5
Yazdi Discusses As-Sadr R 6
Tehran Clarifies Jallud Statement R 7
As-Sadr's Sister in Esfahan R 7

No Further Public Meetings at Khomeyni's Residence R 8
Khomeyni Receives Oman Liberation Front Delegation R 8
Khomeyni Sends Message to Bangladesh President R 8
Pakistan Envoy Delivers Message to Shari'at-Madari R 9
USSR's Semen Skachkov Arrives in Tehran for Talks R 9
Gendarmerie Commander Resigns; New Appointment Made R 9
Ayatollah Qaravi Notes Function of Revolution Committees R 9
Revolutionary Guards Corps Established in Iran R 10
Aims, Responsibilities R 10
Four Executions Take Place in Khoy R 10
Naqadeh Meeting Produces Decisions on Restoration of Order R 10
Police Chief Denies Drug Addicts Escape During Jail Riot R 11
Bank Official Discusses Exchange Rate R 12
Tehran Cites 'Scholar' on Challenges Facing Revolution R 12
Rumor of DER SPIEGEL Article Critical of Yazdi Denied R 13
LE MONDE Reports 1 May Demonstrations, Interviews Yazdi [Paris, 3 May] R 14
NVOI Warns U.S. Against Admitting Shah R 17

SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Egypt's Mubarak Talks With Desai, Departs S 1
Yugoslav Foreign Minister Arrives for 3-Day Visit S 1
Foreign Ministers' Discussions S 1
Vajpayee Dinner Speech S 2
Desai, Vajpayee Meet Vrhovec S 4
Desai Greets Newly-Elected British Prime Minister S 4
Vajpayee Expresses Concern Over PRC-SRV Tension S 5
Sanjay Gandhi, 200 Others Arrested S 5

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE BEGINS MEETINGS

JN061621 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Fez, 6 May--The meetings of the preparatory committee of the 10th Islamic foreign ministers conference began here today. The meetings are being attended by members of the General Secretariat of the Islamic Congress and senior officials in the foreign ministries of the 41 Islamic states which will participate in the conference.

The committee has before it 65 items to review and refer to the ministerial council when it meets on Tuesday for discussion and final approval.

Dr Mohammad (el Sadani), representative of the Moroccan Foreign Ministry, was elected chairman of the committee meetings.

At the outset of its meeting today, the committee agreed to include in the agenda a request by Iraq, Syria, the PLO and several other states to suspend Egypt's membership in the congress.

The committee elected the Iraqi representative as first vice chairman of the foreign ministers conference, the representative of Bangladesh as second vice chairman of the conference, the representative of Senegal as rapporteur and the representative of Tunisia as chairman of the drafting committee.

It was decided that this 10th ministerial session will be called "The Session of Palestine and Holy Jerusalem." Qasim az-Zuhayri, the Congress assistant secretary general for political affairs, was appointed official spokesman of the conference.

The committee also included a proposal by the PLO to appoint a fourth assistant secretary general for the congress who will be concerned with Jerusalem affairs, and to hold the 11th Islamic foreign ministers conference next year in Pakistan. The committee also included a proposal by Bangladesh to form a conciliation committee among the Islamic states.

The conferees agreed that the Palestine question will be the key item of the conference. They also agreed to discuss the following topics: Zionism, the establishment of demilitarized zones in Africa and the Middle East, backing the security of states which do not possess nuclear weapons, the issue of the Muslims in the Philippines and establishment of the Islamic Capitals Organization.

The conference's agenda also includes the subjects of cooperation between the Islamic Congress and the OAU, and considering 21 August, the day of the attempt to burn Al-Aqsa Mosque, as a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. The conference will also discuss establishment of an Islamic center for trade and development, an Arabic language academy, a center for historical research, arts and Islamic culture, an Islamic university in Niger and an international Red Crescent society.

The preparatory committee's meetings are expected to end today in view of the consensus of opinion demonstrated during the committee's opening session. Tomorrow will be devoted to drafting the final agenda, to be submitted to the ministerial council Tuesday.

FATAH'S ABU IYAD, QULAYLAT DISCUSS LEBANON, ABORTING TREATY

NC042138 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1715 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, yesterday met with brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the independent Nasirite movement--Al-Murabitun. They discussed latest developments in the domestic, Arab and international situations, as well as relations between Fatah and Al-Murabitun.

After the meeting, brother Abu Iyad told newsmen: We have discussed the grave situation in southern Lebanon in light of the Zionist-Isolationist escalation, particularly in the wake of the treasonous peace treaty concluded between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity.

Brother Abu Iyad said: The purpose of this meeting was to come up with feasible measures aimed at striking at this treaty and at the lies As-Sadat is trying to spread in the Arab area. We also discussed the need for establishing real joint cooperation between the Palestinian revolution in general and the Lebanese patriotic movement in view of the historical relations that bind us together.

Brother Abu Iyad added: Patriotic and progressive Arabs are required to exert their utmost efforts to expose As-Sadat's regime.

Commenting on As-Sadat's recent May Day speech, brother Abu Iyad said: It has become rather comical to comment on As-Sadat's utterances because he is out of his mind, has no conscience, has lost track of his identity and has gone to the extent of belittling his people. He also despises the Arab people and always tells a pack of lies. This is why he does not deserve an answer from anyone.

Brother Abu Iyad denounced the cheap words with which As-Sadat attacked the Arabs, as well as his attempt to foment sectarianism. Abu Iyad said: This hurts us. However, the day will come when the Egyptian people will rectify the situation and toss As-Sadat and the others onto the dunghill of history.

To a question about the decisive reply that should be given to As-Sadat's treason, brother Abu Iyad said: There are certain measures. However, at the beginning, it is important for us to adopt a clear-cut political position among ourselves in our capacity as a Palestinian resistance and patriotic movement, because such a position will consequently reflect on the entire Arab liberation movement, including the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. This will be particularly true after the military side of the confrontation is achieved as the result of Syrian-Iraqi unity. Afterward, we will begin to initiate an offensive action instead of remaining on the defensive.

In concluding his statement, brother Abu Iyad said: On this premise, Fatah will begin to hold high-level meetings within the various commands to strengthen the Lebanese-Palestinian relationship, which will have the same effect on the other Arabs.

He expressed his confidence that the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese patriotic movement, in conjunction with the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Arab liberation movement, would very soon be able to strike at the capitulationist treaty and As-Sadat's treasonous regime.

'ARAFAT MEETS NASIRITE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT LEADER

JN051827 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and general commander of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has met with brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the independent Nasirite movement--Al-Murabitun.

Attending the meeting were brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, and brother Abu al-Walid, head of the Fatah central operations room. Zuhayr Muhsin, chairman of the PLO Military Department, attended part of the meeting.

During the meeting, the conferees discussed various local Arab and international issues. They agreed to continue contacts to strengthen bilateral relations and joint coordination to confront the increasing events which our Arab nation is passing through, particularly the situation in southern Lebanon.

PLO'S QADDUMI SPEAKS AT BASLE CONFERENCE 4 MAY

JN051536 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1155 GMT 5 May 79 JN

["Text" of speech delivered by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, at the Basle conference on solidarity with the Palestinian people on 4 May--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The UN General Assembly and the other international conferences have issued a large number of resolutions in support of our people's national rights--rights which have been confirmed by UN General Assembly Resolution No 3236 of 1974. This resolution provides for the right of our people to return to their homeland and to determine their destiny.

All international peace efforts have stumbled because of Israeli intransigence and the U.S. disavowal of our national legitimate rights.

As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem has also destroyed world peace efforts and the Geneva conference. He has sought a unilateral settlement under the aegis and participation of the United States of America.

Our people in and outside the occupied lands have declared their total rejection of this capitulatory line of As-Sadat, who has made one concession after another, starting with the PLO in his speech to the Knesset in Jerusalem, then the Palestinian state during his meeting with Begin in Ismailia and ending with the Palestinians' right to self-determination during his meeting with Carter in Aswan.

We have rejected and still reject the self-rule mentioned in the Camp David accords for many reasons, the most important of which has been Begin's interpretation of autonomy as administrative rule and not a legislative one and applying only to the people and not the land--an autonomy which perpetuates Israel's sovereignty, military occupation and Israeli settlements on our occupied lands.

The plan for self-rule deals with our people as being two peoples, one inside and the other outside the occupied lands. It does not guarantee self-determination for our people or the establishment of their own independent state. Autonomy for the occupied lands is an attempt to find a replacement for the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of our Palestinian people.

The United States of America has strengthened its brutal attack against our region after the collapse of the Iranian empire and the triumph of the popular upheaval there under the nationalist leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. The shah's regime was a base for U.S. imperialism, a center for spying on the USSR, and a big stick to threaten neighboring states, as was the case in Oman and the intervention in the African Horn. The Iranian revolution has declared the policy of neighborly relations with surrounding countries and especially the friendly USSR. It has also declared support for all liberation movements and the Palestinian revolution in particular. The Iranian revolution was the main reason for the United States hastily drawing up the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as an alternative for its loss with the collapse of the imperial regime.

Friends, we are with peace, justice and all the efforts necessary to insure them. There will be no peace without our national rights, which can only be guaranteed by a comprehensive solution with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, and which must be concluded at the United Nations, according to its charter and resolutions.

Our people will continue their struggle to achieve that. We appreciate the positive stand taken by the Third World in support of our struggle. We also appreciate the principled stands of the socialist group and the USSR in particular. Our people look forward to more support by these countries. We also place hopes in West European states in general and the European Community in particular because Europe's security is linked to the security of our region. We warn against the dangers that will befall the European and the Arab areas and the world as a whole due to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its results.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIALS DISCUSS LEAGUE TRANSFER TO TUNIS

JN051241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Tunis, 5 May--Last night Nihad Ibrahim Basha, acting secretary general of the Arab League, and Dr Muhyi ad-Din Sabir, secretary general of the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science, discussed arrangements for transferring the organization's headquarters from Cairo to Tunis. The decision to transfer the organization's headquarters comes in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference recently held in Baghdad.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT OPERATIONS

JN061909 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

Despite all enemy measures and security precautions imposed around the towns and settlements, the group named after martyr Hani Abu Niddi was able at dawn today, 6 May 1979, to break through all these obstacles and reach its target inside the Petah Tiqwa settlement east of Tel Aviv. The group placed timed incendiary explosive charges under a car belonging to the enemy intelligence which was parked in front of an interrogation center in the Sha'ariyah quarter of the settlement. The charge exploded on schedule at 0500 today. The big explosion was heard in many parts of the settlement. It completely destroyed the car and heavily damaged the interrogation center.

Security patrols and police rushed to the place and closed (Simhadi) street, on which the explosion had occurred. Traffic and pedestrians were stopped, and the area was combed for other bombs. Our group returned safely to base.

The Palestinian military spokesman also stated that another group of our fighters moved this morning against a number of vital enemy installations. The group reached their targets and placed a timed explosive charge inside a transportation station for soldiers on the AL-Khalil road in Jerusalem. The group also placed timed explosive charges inside another target, also a transportation station for soldiers, on French Hill in Jerusalem. The first charge was discovered at 0625 today while the frontier guards were searching the area. The area was evacuated and a Zionist expert was called to defuse the charge.

The second charge exploded at 0630 today when the station was crowded with soldiers. The explosion killed and wounded many enemy soldiers and damaged a number of military buses belonging to [name indistinct] company.

Following the discovery of the first charge and the explosion of the second, the enemy launched a campaign of arrests against dozens of Palestinian citizens. The Zionist forces tightened security around all vital enemy utilities, public places and bus stations. Patrols at the entrances to the holy city were reinforced to prevent other operations.

On another level, a cardboard box in Al-Manarah Square in Ramallah terrified the Zionist soldiers. The enemy authorities yesterday brought in explosives experts to examine the box. They found a Palestinian flag inside. The enemy pulled the box apart but found nothing inside. Streets in the city were closed for 33 minutes and shopkeepers and passersby interrogated.

QATAR

OIL MINISTER PREDICTS FURTHER PRICE HIKES

JN041159 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 May 79 JN

[Text] London, 4 May--Qatari Finance Oil Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani has stated that the State of Qatar has increased the price of its first-grade crude oil by 7-8 percent, in coordination with OPEC, in order to decrease unjust profits gained by the oil companies.

In an interview with the magazine AL-IQTISAD AL-'ARABI, the Qatari minister stressed that there is no fixed price for first-grade crude oil. Prices fluctuate with market conditions. The Qatari minister expressed the belief that the market can absorb even more than this increase in the future and that other price increases for first-grade crude oil will take place, given the oil fields situation and the decrease in production in Iran.

On maintaining the U.S. dollar as the accounting unit for computing oil prices, the Qatari finance and oil minister stated that this unit is the most suitable that OPEC can use. He added that President Carter's administration recently adopted a series of measures to protect the dollar and to end its devaluation. The Qatari minister believes that the dollar has somehow improved, that it will get better and in so doing compensate for past circumstances.

The Qatari minister stated that his country will not increase its oil production but will maintain it at its present level, in accordance with OPEC resolutions. He added that the results of oil surveys in Qatar have been encouraging and that exploration operations are good and are characterized [words indistinct] and others negative. The final study on this subject is expected to be completed soon.

The Qatari minister stressed the importance of the petrochemical, steel and other heavy industries to oil-producing countries as a means of diversifying the countries' economies and avoiding dependence on oil as a principal revenue source. The Qatari minister added that the chemical fertilizers plant currently operating at full capacity has begun to yield profits, after having repaid all the funds invested in it. The market is encouraging, and expectations are good for basic oil industries. It is expected that all funds invested in these industries will be settled and profits yielded within a reasonable period.

The Qatari minister stated that his country's plan for heavy industries has been completed and that Qatar is now in the process of implementing light industries, which need different planning and financial expertise. The plan's guidelines were formulated by the amir of Qatar. We expect to erect the necessary plants for these industries within a 5-year period. These plants will produce commodities for local consumption.

Answering a question on the employment of surplus Qatari funds in the international monetary market, in accordance with Qatar's policy of investing oil revenues and industrial diversification, His Excellency Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani said: Our policy of investing surplus funds depends on [words indistinct]. We use different foreign currencies and shares and geographic locations with both a medium and a long term focus. We take care to employ our funds in a manner that insures our resources.

The Qatari finance and oil minister added: We also employ our funds in several regional projects under OAPEC auspices, such as the dry basin project in Bahrain, as well as in other projects outside the OAPEC framework. These are projects that we believe will give a good yield.

Answering a question on reports that said that the two loans Qatar concluded last year in the international monetary market led to conflicting (?opinions) on a lack of liquidity and rumors about financial difficulties, his excellency said: These rumors were due to lack of knowledge. When a country concludes a loan agreement it does not mean that that country is in a crisis. Loans are for technical rather than financial reasons. He explained that Western information media are trying to influence our peoples by saying such things. The truth is that no such thing happened in the gulf or in Qatar.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI: NO INCREASE IN OIL OUTPUT NOW

LD050936 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Jidda--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, has announced that the kingdom has no intention of increasing its oil production at the present time. In a statement to AL-BILAD published today, Shaykh Yamani said that changes in the rate of production in the long term will be in response to world market conditions and to future demands for oil.

His excellency referred to the reduction in production of Iranian oil recently. He said that this reduction actually affects the supply and demand situation in the world market. He added that this is due to each oil state having its own effect on the international market, and for one of these states to withhold its production from the market has a direct effect on supply and demand.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani explained that these conditions prompted the oil exporting countries to increase their production to satisfy the market's needs, but they reduced production after Iranian oil returned to the markets.

His excellency announced that the decision to cut off oil to Egypt is being implemented. Regarding the kingdom's future oil policy, he said: We are preparing for the future through the applied 5-year plan. For this reason our large-scale industrial plans for Al-Jubayl, Yanbu' and others form the important foundation in our planning for the future. We are working so that our future dependence will be largely on industry, and in addition we are interested in agricultural projects and their development.

JORDANIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ARRIVES 5 MAY

LD051302 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, this morning received Staff Lt Gen Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, and His Royal Highness Prince Turki al-Faysal.

Lt Gen Zayid ibn Shakir arrived at Riyadh airport earlier this morning. He was welcomed by General 'Uthman al-Hamid, chief of the general staff, and senior commanders of the Saudi Armed Forces.

Meeting With Defense Minister

JN051436 Doha QNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 5 May--Saudi Minister of Defense and Aviation His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz met today with Commander in Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, who is currently visiting Riyadh. Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal attended the meeting.

The commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces arrived in Riyadh earlier today on a surprise visit.

King Khalid Meeting

LD051708 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1546 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 5 May 79, SNA--His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at 1800 today in his office at the Royal Palace in Al-M'adhar Staff Lt Gen Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; His Royal Highness Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; and His Excellency Dr Rashad Fir'awn, his majesty's special adviser.

Commander in Chief Departs

LD051936 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1855 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 5 May, SNA--This evening Jordanian Chief of Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayid ibn Shakir, commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left for home after a short visit to the kingdom.

He was seen off at the airport by Gen 'Uthman al-Hamid, chief of staff of the armed forces, and senior officers.

UAE

OMANI FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY ARRIVES FROM RIYADH

JN061635 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May--Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary His Excellency Yusuf al-'Alawi arrived in the UAE from Riyadh this evening on a short visit. Following his arrival, his excellency stated that he is carrying a message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Omani Sultan His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. The message deals with relations between the two countries and consultations on issues of interest to the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf. He said that his visit is part of a tour of several Arab countries, during which he will convey similar messages to the leaders of these countries.

His excellency the Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary was received at the airport by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary His Excellency 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jarwan and several ministry officials.

Under Secretary's Departure

JN062041 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2028 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 May--Omani Foreign Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi left here this evening following a visit of several hours to the UAE. He conveyed a message to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id dealing with relations between the two countries and several issues of interest to the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf states.

REPRESENTATIVE TO ISLAMIC MEETING LEAVES FOR MOROCCO

JN070748 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah left this morning for Morocco to represent the UAE at the Islamic foreign ministers meeting to begin in Fez tomorrow. He was seen off at the airport by senior officials from the Foreign Ministry and by the Moroccan charge d'affairs in Abu Dhabi.

YEMEN--PDRY

ISMA'IL STRESSES 'GREAT SUCCESS' OF ETHIOPIA VISIT

LD041648 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 May 79 LD/EA

[Summary] Ajabd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, returned to Aden today after an official, friendly visit to Ethiopia.

"In a press statement on arrival, brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il said: The visit we paid to socialist Ethiopia was crowned with great success. It strengthened the ties of friendship and fraternity between the struggles of the Yemeni and Ethiopian peoples. The visit afforded us an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the revolutionary experiment of the Ethiopian people and the efforts they are making to build a life of economic and social progress through the revolutionary campaign now underway, as well as through the persistent and sincere efforts being made by the leadership of the Ethiopian revolution to build a working class party armed with the theory of scientific socialism."

IRAQI BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

JN050830 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 5 May--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation to the meetings of the Arab Popular Conference under Shafiq al-Kamali, member of the Culture and Information Bureau at the party's National Command, arrived in Aden this morning.

Among the most important topics to be discussed at the conference, which will begin its meetings here today, are the Arab Popular Front Charter and the followup on the resolutions of the conference's extraordinary meeting in Beirut, held to cope with As-Sadat's agreement with the Zionist enemy. The conference will also discuss ways of confronting imperialist interests in the Arab area.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ISSUES DECREE ON ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

NC052000 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Republican decree No 194 of 3 May 1979 amending some provisions of Law No 38 of 1972 on the People's Assembly]

[Text] In the name of the people, the president of the republic--after taking congnizance of the constitution; of Law No 73 of 1956, regulating the exercise of political rights; of Law No 38 of 1972, on the People's Assembly; of Law No 40 of 1977, on political parties; of Law No 33 of 1978, on the protection of the internal front and social harmony; of the outcome of the 20 April 1979 referendum on the peace treaty and on the reorganization of the state--has issued the following law:

Article I. Article 11 of Law No 38 of 1972, on the People's Assembly, is to be substituted by the following:

Article 11. In the election campaign, the political parties and every candidate for the People's Assembly shall abide by the principles approved by the people in the 20 April 1979 referendum; by the principles provided for in Article I of Law No 33 of 1978, on the protection of the internal front and social harmony; by the ways and means regulating the electoral campaign; and by the maximum sum allowed to be spent on the campaign, in accordance with the regulations in a decision that will be issued by the minister of the interior, and which will be published in two mass circulation dailies.

At the candidate's expense, the governors concerned may order the removal of all posters and other means of propaganda that contravene the provisions of the rules referred to in paragraph one. Persons violating the provisions of paragraph one will be punished by the penalties provided for in article 13 of Law No 33 of 1978, on the protection of the internal front and social harmony, in Law No 40 of 1977, on the political parties, or by any stiffer penalty provided for in the penal code or in any other law. The contravention of this law's provisions will be considered election crimes to which the provisions of article II of Law No 73 of 1956, regulating the exercise of political rights, will apply in relation to the deprivation of these rights. Cases arising from a breaching of the provisions of this law will be resolved immediately.

Article II. By law, this decree will be published in the official gazette and will be in force as of the date of its publication.

Issued at the Presidency on Thursday, 6 Jumadah ath-Thaniyah 1399--corresponding to 3 May 1979.

[Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the republic.

KHALIL SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL BE NEUTRAL IN ELECTIONS

NC051611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has affirmed the government's commitment that the forthcoming elections to the People's Assembly will take place in complete freedom and that the election campaign will be completely clean, providing guarantees for the freedom of both the voter and the candidate.

Dr Khalil also affirmed that the government will be completely neutral and will not interfere in any way in the elections, both with regard to how they are administered or in any other way that may raise the fear of the voters.

In a statement made today on the government's guarantees for remaining neutral in the forthcoming elections and on the procedures for nominating and electing women in the 30 constituencies in which they will be allowed to run for office, Dr Khalil said: Let us begin a principled election campaign in which the voter is respected. In this campaign, let us establish new bases and traditions in our democratic life, which President Anwar as-Sadat has been attempting to consolidate since the 15 May revolution.

The prime minister pointed out that the government will guarantee the freedom of electioneering for every candidate; will provide him with the necessary permit for establishing speaking platforms if no suitable place is available; and will provide him with the necessary guarantees when he explains his program to the voters.

GHALI SAYS COMMITTEE FORMULATING NEGOTIATIONS POSITION

NC050915 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0643 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the tripartite committee headed by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil is now formulating in detail Egypt's position in the forthcoming negotiations on the West Bank and the Gaza sector. The committee, he said, will submit a report to President as-Sadat for approval.

On Egypt's strategy regarding moves of future international conferences such as the Islamic conference, the African summit conference and the nonalined summit conference, Dr Ghali said in a statement to the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, published today, that Egypt is one of the founders of all these groupings and organizations. He added that Egypt knows that the rejection states have unfortunately decided to transfer Arab differences to the international arena. He said Egypt expects these states to try to harm Egypt. However, Dr Ghali said, we are confident that we will succeed in confronting these spiteful moves. Dr Ghali also said that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has prepared complete and detailed studies on dealing with all eventualities.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI INTERVIEWED ON ARAB TELEVISION

NC041312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 May--Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the role of the armed forces during the era of peace will remain as it has always been--to defend the homeland from all directions and to carry out Egypt's commitments toward the fraternal Arab states and the friendly African states. The defense minister affirmed that the Egyptian Armed Forces are maintaining their combat preparedness and the efficiency of their equipment as much as possible.

In an interview he granted to Dr 'Ali as-Samman, the director of the MENA offices in Western Europe, the defense minister said that a big U.S. loan has been allocated to the Egyptian Armed Forces.

A study is currently being made to draw up the principal lines for utilizing this loan to meet the real short-term and long-term requirements of the armed forces.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali added in this interview, which will be broadcast on channel one of the Arab [Cairo] television at 2115 today, that plans are currently being made for the absorption of new weapons. He said that the Egyptian ability to absorb modern technology exists.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali asserted that any Arab support for the armed forces of any Arab state is an addition to Arab strength. He said that Egypt has a detailed plan for the development and diversification of sources of arms.

The defense minister expressed his belief that the development of the Egyptian potentials together with the existing military cooperation with the United States could compensate for what Egypt might lose if it is decided to cut Arab support.

The defense minister said that the Israeli flag both in Al-'Arish and on the coastal road will be lowered to be replaced by Egyptian flags in accordance with the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. This withdrawal was scheduled to begin 2 months after the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty but the Israeli side expressed readiness to implement the withdrawal before the scheduled date.

The following is the text of the interview with Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali:

Question: The last interview your excellency granted to the Arab television was in late December. There have been successive events since. You returned to Washington about 12 March; the peace agreement was signed on 26 March; the instruments of ratification of the peace treaty were exchanged on 25 April; the Israeli defense minister's visit [to Cairo] took place last Wednesday. Events have been taking place successively. What are your feelings today?

Answer: Actually, my feelings, like any citizen's, vary. There is the feeling of satisfaction and happiness now that peace has become a reality after the signing [of the treaty] and that steps toward peace are taken one after the other. This is my first feeling. My second feeling is perhaps a feeling of sorrow because of the positions of certain rejectionist and moderate Arab states. The positions of the Arab states could have added strength to the position of the Egyptian negotiator. This, perhaps, was my personal feeling during the Baghdad summit. Indeed, these positions were among the factors which hindered and obstructed the peace process at one of its stages. I do not believe that the present situation affects the firmness of the Egyptian position regarding the forthcoming negotiations on the West Bank, Gaza and the rights of the Palestinians. They are varying feelings indeed.

Question: Part of these feelings are definitely those of a military man. Undoubtedly they are old feelings dating back to 1967 and to the preparations for rebuilding the Egyptian Army until just before the 1973 October war. Undoubtedly, these memories come back to the minds of the military men each time we speak about peace. How do they respond?

Answer: The fact is that there is no divergence, conflict or confusion regarding any of these stages because if we know our strategy and how to implement it, we would immediately have a clear view, and find out that we could meet the reqirements of each stage.

The forthcoming stage is one of peace but does this negate the task of the armed forces? It is the duty of the armed forces to defend the homeland in all directions. It is the duty of the armed forces to discharge Egypt's commitments to the Arab states or to the fraternal and friendly African states when asked to do so. This is the duty of the armed forces and they must be prepared and trained on the basis of this. Therefore, there is clarity.

Question: Let us move to a part of your program of activity lately. Let us begin with your trip to Somalia, Sudan and Djibouti. There is no doubt that all international observers are today looking toward the south since the peace agreement. To be completely frank with each other, I will say that many of them expect some maneuvers by the Soviet Union southward.

Answer: The fact is that a joint defense agreement links us with Sudan. I have always said that Sudan's borders have always been Egypt's northern and eastern borders just as Sudan's wouthern borders are Egypt's borders. Therefore, I need not elaborate any further about how Sudan views its borders with Egypt. As for Somalia, there is no doubt that it may be the target in future stages. This makes it imperative for us to strengthen its defensive capabilities. Of course, the directions and aims of the dangers are known. Therefore, it is Egypt's study to do this in view of the historical ties which exist between Somalia and Egypt, and in line with Egypt's commitments toward its Arab brothers. It was imperative to make this visit to Somalia and Djibouti, too.

Question: This was on the basis of a request for aid and cooperation and at the request of the Somali Government?

Answer: of course, of course. We naturally know that the Somali foreign minister is now in Egypt with a message. The Somali defense minister is also in Egypt with a military delegation. We met him yesterday and Somalia's defense demands are being studied by us.

Question: Therefore, we will not be exaggerating when we say that your trips to Sudan and Somalia were prompted by our genuine desire to defend Egypt's territory and the territories neighboring it.

Answer: Naturally.

Question: Let us move to Weizman's recent visit to Egypt which he had with you by mutual agreement. What does this visit represent?

Answer: The visit of 'Ezer Weizman was of course a natural result of signing the peace treaty because it was necessary to coordinate the activities of the joint military committee which will organize the process of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. There were many details in the agreement which had to be discussed. This was the reason for 'Ezer Weizman's visit. In fact the Israeli military delegation, led by 'Ezer Weizman, was very responsive and cooperative regarding the process of the handover and the successive reconnaissance operations which will be carried out by the various organs preparatory to taking over Al-'Arish city as the first stage of the withdrawal.

Question: In addition to being the defense minister, Weizman is a man who plays a role in Israel's policy. The world press has continuously described his stands as positive during the negotiations and in the Israeli Cabinet. Was this your feeling when you were negotiating with him in Washington.

Answer: Yes.

Question: Let us move to the question of the future of the army and particularly its armament. This is a basic point after the period when the Egyptian Army depended completely on Soviet arms. Applying the principles of diversification of weapons, can we frankly say that the present Arab attitude could constitute a problem regarding armament?

Answer: Undoubtedly any Arab support for the armed forces of any Arab state is an addition to Arab strength. There can be no argument about this. However, we have our detailed plans for developing and diversifying the sources of weapons. I believe that the development of the Egyptian potentials together with the existing military cooperation between us and the United States will largely compensate for what we might lose if a decision is taken to cut Arab support.

Question: Your Excellency Lieutenant General, this perhaps brings us to this new door which will be opened by hope, effort and willpower--Egyptian-U.S. military cooperation--which came after a period when making the United States adopt a neutral stand was a dream. We have military cooperation now and I have noticed that in this sector there has been very much activity in the past 2 months.

Answer: Yes. The truth is that the recent visit to Washington, to put the final touches to the treaty before signing it, also included a visit to the various U.S. military sectors. The fact is that I found the doors wide open on the U.S. side. A genuine desire for cooperation between the Egyptian and U.S. Armed Forces was very clear.

Question: Could a part of the economic aid and loans be used for buying arms?

Answer: A big U.S. loan has actually been earmarked for the Egyptian Armed Forces. A study is currently underway to draw up the principal lines for utilizing this loan to meet the real short-term and long-term requirements of the armed forces.

Question: But could we talk about the plans to absorb modern weapons without referring to military secrets?

Answer: The planning is actually taking place. We thank God that the Egyptian ability to absorb modern weapons exists. When others need 1 year to absorb U.S. weapons, we can do so in 6 months. This is not a form of arrogance but a fact.

Question: This leads us to the final point. What do you reckon the role of the armed forces will be in the next stage?

Answer: The role of the armed forces will remain as it always has been--to defend the homeland from all directions and to carry out Egypt's commitments toward the fraternal Arab States and the friendly African states, when asked to do so. This is a national and binding role.

Question: How about maintaining the standard of the armed forces during the stages of peace?

Answer: The Egyptian Armed Forces are maintaining their combat preparedness and the efficiency of their equipment as much as possible.

MINISTER HILAL ON OIL PRODUCTION, NEEDS

NC060709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--Egyptian Oil Minister Engineer 'Izz ad-Din Hilal has stated that Egypt's oil production last year was about 25 million tons, which is more than double the local consumption needs.

Answering the assertion by Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani that the Arab oil-producing countries will stop supplying Egypt with oil, Oil Minister Hilal said in a statement published by AL-AHRAM today that this is a false assertion because Egypt is self-sufficient and that it only imports certain oil byproducts such as aircraft fuel, basically from European countries.

CHAIRMAN OF JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE PRAISES 6 MAY MEETING

NC062245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Al-'Arish, 6 May--Brig Gen Safi ad-Din Abu Shanaf, head of the Egyptian side to the meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee,has said that the committee discussed all questions connected with Israeli withdrawal from Al-'Arish.

In a statement to reporters after the subcommittee meetings, which lasted about 6 hours, Brigadier General Abu Shanaf said that the lines and borders of the first phase of the withdrawal have been defined and the military installations from which the Israeli forces will withdraw explored. He added that there were no problems in relation to procedures for handing over these installations by the Israeli side. He noted that today the Egyptian side inspected Al-'Arish airport and its installations preliminary to receiving them from the Israeli side and that no problems were raised in this respect.

Brig Gen Safi ad-Din Abu Shanaf said that at the meetings a study was made of the telephone communications between Al-'Arish and Cairo. He said that communications between the two cities will be completed very soon.

Brigadier General Abu Shanaf said that a complete Egyptian team will arrive in Al-'Arish next Sunday to begin the takeover of installations in the city.

He said that the Egyptian civil working group representing various aspects of social life, including education, health, roads, and social services, will arrive in Al-'Arish Monday morning to conclude the discussion with the Israeli side on these topics.

The brigadier general praised the effective role of the United Nations Forces and noted that Egypt is anxious to respect and fully cooperate with them. He affirmed that the committee's work is proceeding normally and that there were no problems between the two sides.

Brig Gen Dov Si'on, head of the Israeli side, expressed his happiness over the results of the committee meetings today. He praised the atmosphere of understanding which pervaded the meeting.

He said that the subcommittee for defining the border will soon begin its work to discuss the drawing up of the U.S. plan, which was signed in Washington, on a 1:100,000 scale instead of the 1:250,000 scale, and to carry our aerial photography on the 25,000 scale.

He noted that the border lines will be drawn up jointly by an Egyptian-Israeli team.

He added that the two sides discussed the question of communications between the two armies. Places have been defined from the lines, units and liaison officers in order to resolve any problems which might arise between the two neighboring armies.

The head of the Israeli side stressed that Al-'Arish airport will be ready for operation on 27 May for the big celebration, which will be attended by President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the occasion of returning the city to the Egyptian civil administration.

He asserted that there were no problems which could disturb the hope that the peace between the two countries is based on strong foundations.

MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE ON AUTONOMY TO MEET 10 MAY

NC052046 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2003 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 May--The tripartite ministerial committee charged with preparing for and supervising the talks on establishing full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza will meet Thursday. This committee is headed by Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, and includes Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

This was stated today by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, who said that the committee will prepare all aspects of the Egyptian position to provide the delegation to the talks with the necessary instructions on the concept of full autonomy and on the preparations for establishing the elected national authority for the Palestinians as well as defining its functions and responsibilities.

It should be recalled that according to the complementary agreement on autonomy, the Egyptian-Israeli talks on this issue should begin 1 month after the exchange of the ratification instruments of the peace treaty and the complementary agreement, which took place on 25 April.

NDP SECRETARY: GOVERNMENT HAS NEVER FORSAKEN ARAB RIGHTS

NC062049 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Qina, 6 May--Fikri Makram 'Usayd, secretary general of the National Democratic Party, has stressed that the peace process will go ahead under the leadership of President Anwar as-Sadat, around whom all the people of Egypt and of the Arab nation are rallying.

At a political rally in Qina Governorate, the secretary general denounced all attempts by rejectionist states to cast doubt on and attack Egypt and its people, and said that Egypt has never forsaken the right of any Arab or Palestinian citizen and that history throughout the centuries is the best witness of this.

'Ubayd said that in defense of the Arab nation Egypt had offered 40 billion Egyptian pounds and 100,000 martyrs while King Husayn of Jordan and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad killed 100,000 Palestinian martyrs in the Black September and Tall az-Za'tar refugee camp massacres.

PARTICIPATION IN MEETINGS OF NONALINED COORDINATION BUREAU

NC061500 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 May--MENA has learned that Egypt will take part in the meetings of the nonalined states coordination bureau to be held in Colombo, capital of Sri Lanka, from 4-9 June at the foreign ministers level.

During these meetings preparations will be made for the nonalined summit conference, scheduled to be held in Havana in September.

It has been learned that Egypt is holding constant contacts with Yugoslavia and India in their capacity as the three founding states of the nonalined movement to prepare for the nonalined summit conference.

MOROCCO ASKS DELEGATION TO DELAY DEPARTURE

NC051405 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[5 May statement by Egyptian Foreign Ministry--read by announcer]

[Text] As the Egyptian delegation to the 10th conference of the Islamic congress organization, headed by Deputy Prime Minister at the president's office Muhammad Hasan Muhammad at-Tuhani and consisting of four ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry, was preparing to leave Cairo airport for Morocco to attend the working meetings and conference of the foreign ministers whose preparatory meetings will begin tomorrow morning, Sunday, 6 May, an urgent cable arrived from the Foreign Ministry of Morocco, which is the fraternal country hosting the conference. The cable asked that the arrival of the Egyptian delegation be delayed until a representative of the Islamic congress organization secretary general arrives in Cairo to present a written message to the Egyptian authorities.

Egypt has agreed to postpone the departure of its official delegation to Morocco for 1 day provided afterward the congress secretary general's representative would accompany the Egyptian official delegation to Morocco to attend the conference. Fraternal Morocco has been notified of this. On the basis of Egypt's previous announcement that it links the works of this 10th conference with the preparations for convening the Islamic summit conference called for by President as-Sadat in his message to His Majesty King Hassan II last December, Egypt is eager to see this conference achieve constructive and positive results that will achieve the demands and rights of the Islamic nation, particularly the restoration of Arab and Islamic sovereignty to holy Jerusalem. There can be no peace in the Middle East without the achievement of this hope, aim and right.

Statement on Talks

NC062029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--Deputy Prime Minister at the Presidency Hasan at-Tuhami today met with Youssef Sella Karim, the permanent representative of the Islamic conference to the United Nations, who arrived in Cairo earlier today carrying a verbal message from Dr Ahmadou Karim Gaye, secretary general of the Islamic conference. The meeting was attended by counselors 'Izz ad-Din Sharaf and Yamru Musa.

The following statement was released after the meeting:

The Arab Republic of Egypt today received Youssef Sella Karim, the permanent representative of the Islamic conference to the United Nations, with an Islamic fraternal spirit. Discussions were held out of an eagerness to consolidate Islamic solidarity, to strengthen the spirit of cooperation among member states, and to work toward excluding negative factors, which are inconsistent with the spirit of fraternal solidarity.

Egypt affirms its eagerness to link its constructive participation in a spirit of Islamic solidarity in the debates of the 10th Islamic conference with the principle of approving the call for an extraordinary session that would bring together the Islamic nation and devote itself to the question of Jerusalem, its liberation and the restoration of Arab and Islamic sovereignty over it. Egypt also affirms its adherence to the Islamic Rabat summit's resolutions on Jerusalem and the Palestine question.

The representative of the Islamic conference's secretary general is returning with two written memos on the outcome of his talks with Egyptian authorities.

INVESTIGATION COMPLETED; SYRIAN TERRORISTS TO BE TRIED

NC051629 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 May--This week, the attorney general, Counselor Anwar Abu Sahli, will announce the indictment prepared by the chairman of the state security supreme prosecutor's office, Raja' al-'Arabi, in the case of the Syrian terrorists who attempted to carry out acts of sabotage in Egypt. This announcement will be made in preparation for the trial of the defendents. The state security supreme prosecutor's office has concluded its investigation of the two Syrian intelligence agents, Ibrahim ad-Dayah and 1st Lt Joseph Salim, who were assigned to place explosives in crowded places in Egypt in order to cause the greatest number of casualties and create panic among the citizens.

During the investigations carried out by the attorney general, the agents confessed that they belonged to the Syrian As-Sa'iqah organization. This organization, which trained them to carry out acts of sabotage and bombing, belongs to the Syrian Ba'th Party.

The state security organs at Cairo airport apprehended both agents and seized their explosives as soon as they arrive at the airport on 15 April.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI MEETS WITH U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION

NC061532 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1457 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 May--Today at noon Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali received the U.S. military delegation which includes specialists on radar, missiles and reactors [mufa'ilat]. The delegation arrived in Cairo 10 days ago.

During the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, the two sides discussed the air defense forces' need for modern U.S. weapons and equipment. The head of the delegation presented a summary of the discussions held with the air defense forces. The meeting was attended by Commander of the Air Defense Forces Maj Gen Hilmi 'Afifi

BUTRUS GHALI MEETS WITH FRENCH AMBASSADOR SENARD

NC051440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1302 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 May--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met today with French Ambassador Jacques Senard. They discussed the current situation in the Middle East in light of the peace agreement and the forthcoming talks on the West Bank and Gaza.

The talks also dealt with relations between Egypt and France.

The meeting comes prior to the ambassador's departure for France tomorrow to hold consultations there.

CAIRO RADIO ON ISRAELI PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

NC041500 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Sami Hasan Sirri commentary: "Do the Israeli statements on the West Bank cancel Israel's commitments under the peace treaty and the Camp David agreements?"]

[Excerpts] The peace treaty, the documents annexed to it and the Camp David agreements contain clear provisions and principles that make it difficult for Israel to escape its commitments toward the upcoming stage of the peace talks on autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

Statements issued by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and other Israeli officials cannot cancel the commitments Israel has bound itself to in the official documents, which were signed by Begin and Presidents as-Sadat and Carter.

For example, we find that the Camp David framework, the peace treaty and the letter exchanged between President as-Sadat and Begin on Palestinian autonomy affirm the need for talks to establish autonomy in accordance with an agreed-upon timetable, which has a target goal of concluding the talks within 1 year. The letter exchanged between President as-Sadat and Begin stipulates that these talks are to begin 1 month after the peace treaty's ratification documents have been exchanged; that the 5-year transitional period will begin as soon as the elected autonomous authority assumes its powers; and that this should take place within 1 month after this autonomous authority is elected. Therefore, what is the meaning of Begin's statement that Israel has not agreed to a timetable for establishing autonomy?

The documents signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States affirm another point: It will be a full autonomy enjoying all powers after the Israeli military government and its civil administration have been abolished, after the Israeli forces have been stationed in specific locations.

Therefore, what is the meaning of Begin's statement that the autonomy will be confined to administrative affairs, that it will have no legislative power and that his country will continue to build settlements in the occupied territories and refuse to withdraw from the West Bank? We want to ask if Begin has forgotten that the establishment of the autonomous authority will be for a transitional period, which will be followed after 5 years by the Palestinians' exercising their right to self-determination--which will inevitably lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

NC070910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM today comments on U.S. President Jimmy Carter's message to the annual conference of American Arabs. The paper expresses its conviction that this message, which is consistent with the contents of President Anwar as-Sadat's message to the conference, affirms several important points which shed light on the current developments regarding the question of peace in the Middle East.

In his message, President as-Sadat emphasized Egypt's commitment to the realization of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and national aspirations as a basic aim. In his message, President Carter expresses his firm conviction that the peace we are seeking in the Middle East will not be achieved unless a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects is reached.

What is most significant in this respect is that the move toward peace which Egypt has initiated is reaffirmed by the two principal parties to the peace process as aiming at a comprehensive peace based on the concept that no peace can be achieved without the solution of the Palestinian problem.

Another significant point is the success of Egyptian diplomacy in having the United States join the peace process as a full partner aimed, among other things, at having the United States assume its responsibility, as a major power, of acknowledging the Palestinian people's rights--a responsibility which, as President Carter's statements emphasize, the United States is in fact assuming.

AL-AHRAM draws attention to the fact that if the characteristics of the next step in the peace process regarding Palestinian rights have become clearly defined in the eyes of the United States, then this explains the extent of the lack of seriousness in the position of those who reject peace--those who, at one time, considered that the United States' arrival at its present-day visualization of the Palestinian rights was an unattainable premise.

Al-AHRAM concludes its article by saying that whatever motives are behind such stands which are toying with the Arab and Palestinian interests, it is a sufficient cause of pride for Egypt that it has not allowed itself to stoop to the level of those who lack even honesty toward themselves. Thus, the Egyptian position remains the barrier preventing the fateful Arab and Palestinian interests from slipping into the abyss.

Regarding the U.S. warning to Israel against the establishment of new settlements in the West Bank, the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAN, in its editorial today, expresses its conviction that warning alone is insufficient and that such warnings will not greatly influence the Israeli position because Israel has acquired the habit of disregarding the U.S. warnings, knowing that the United States will not move from the stage of warning to the stage of exerting pressure.

The paper adds: Israel experienced U.S. pressure in 1956 when the United States compelled it to withdraw from Sinai. The U.S. pressure then was effective because it was genuine pressure and the U.S. meant what it said and was not content by warning but also meant action.

Despite the fact that U.S.-Egyptian relations in 1936 were not on the same level as they are today, the United States believed at the time that its interests and the interests of peace in the area required exerting pressure on Israel.

Now that the United States has agreed to play the role of full partner in the peace process, then, in its concern for peace for which it is working, this role makes it incumbent upon it not to be content with merely warning Israel on the question of the settlements.

AL-AHRAM ON TASS STATEMENT ATTACKING UNITED STATES

NC050735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM today comments on the statement carried by the Soviet news agency TASS accusing the United States of interfering in Saudi Arabia's internal affairs and of trying to foment discord within the Saudi ruling family.

The newspaper points out that the TASS statement reveals to what extent the Soviet Union goes in its political opportunism in its attempts to draw the largest number of Arab states to its schemes. These schemes, which have escalated recently, are aimed at involving certain Arab states in serving Soviet interests in the Arab area despite the basic difference between the Arab nation's interest in solving the Arab-Israeli conflict in a just and lasting manner and the Soviet Union's interest in having the solution achieved in such a manner that will serve its international strategy in the Arab area.

The paper asks: Otherwise, what could have changed the Soviet rulers' views on Saudi Arabia overnight? The paper then questions: Is it not the Soviet Union which has always accused Saudi Arabia of being a tool of the imperialist powers? Was TASS not the agency which had previously said that Saudi Arabia's policy harms the interests and unity of the Arab states? Was it not the Soviet Union which had previously warned Saudi Arabia against interfering in the conflict between North and South Yemen? Was it not TASS which had said that Aden could depend on Soviet support?

AL-AHRAM asserts that it is the Soviet Union which is implementing a two-part strategy in the area. The first part aims at domination and the other part aims at destroying the Islamic ideology. This is what it has done in South Yemen and is now doing in Islamic Afghanistan. Saudi Arabia itself had previously warned against this through statements made by its officials.

The paper explains that the nearest proof of this is the appeal the newspaper 'UKAZ published last January asking the Arab and Islamic worlds to understand the communist designs aimed at destroying Islam. 'UKAZ said that the Soviet Union was trying to create tension areas in the world and, therefore, it was sowing the seeds of discord in the gulf area in order to serve its expansionist aims.

AL-AHRAM concludes its commentary by saying: In view of all this, we need not warn the Saudi rulers of what they themselves had warned against. The paper than expresses hope that Saudi Arabia will understand the meaning of the TASS statement denouncing the appeal to Saudi Arabia to play a positive role in the Middle East settlement process.

OCTOBER MAGAZINE EDITOR ANIS MANSUR ON SAUDI ATTITUDE

NC061055 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0835 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 May--OCTOBER magazine's chief editor, Anis Mansur, in an article published by the magazine today, analyzes the present Saudi attitude toward Egypt and its joining the rejection states which are attacking Egypt and its efforts for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Mansur says that recent Saudi reluctance has tempted many people to poke their noses into Saudi Arabia's domestic policy affairs. It is not difficult, he maintains, to detect the lack of a common Saudi line or opinion on several issues. He gives as an example what happened at the first and second Baghdad conferences as well as at the Mogadiscio conference.

Mansur says that when Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman visited Cairo, President as-Sadat received two letters from Saudi Arabia in one day, one blessing the visit and the other cursing it.

Anis Mansur is of the opinion that Saudi Arabia was first undecided as to whether it wanted to be liked or feared, and that it then chose to be fearful. He says that Saudi Arabia was afraid of Iraq and the Palestinians and that to cover its fear it sought to frighten others; it bought a number of Arab states to boycott and scare Egypt. He points out that the contradictions in the present Saudi attitude are due to the fact that Saudi Arabia has shifted from the attitude of balance and reason to the attitude of the rejection states, which is itself full of contradiction.

Anis Mansur notes that Saudi Arabia has paid 5 million pounds in expenses for the Islamic foreign ministers conference which begins today [as received] in Morocco, and paid even more to insure that the conference will be attended by this number of states. He asks: Will Saudi Arabia agree to Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal that the Koran be changed to omit the name of Egypt and keep the name of Israel in it?

Saudi Arabia, Mansur says, is financing the Syrian Army which has killed Lebanese Muslims and Christians, as well as Palestinians. He asks: Has Saudi Arabia also chosen to liquidate the Palestine question by liquidating the Palestinian people?

Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Mansur says, is well aware that the Palestinians are incapable of making a unified decision, and Prince Fahd's opinion of the Palestinians is well known. Then he asks: What have the Iraqis--the new allies of Saudi Arabia--done for the Palestinian people? He refers to the Iraqi Ba'thists plots with King Husayn in September 1973 [as received, presumably 1970] to massacre the Palestinians. Mansur adds: King Husayn and his family are all on the payroll of the Saudi royal court. Saudi Arabia knows that King Husayn does not need money, but it also knows that he is stingy and greedy and he prefers to be an expensive commodity in the field of political outbidding.

Analyzing the puzzling and regrettable Saudi attitude, Anis Mansur asks: If Saudi Arabia manages to formulate an Arab opinion against that of Egypt, does Saudi Arabia think that it can convince the United States that it is a leading state, as President as-Sadat asked?

Saudi Arabia, he says, is entitled to buy and sell and to take its views where its money can reach, but many things cannot be bought with money, such as health and love. He adds: The Saudi household lacks nothing more than health. Nothing threatens the Saudi great asset of love in Egypt except the lack of love. Saudi Arabia has begun to withdraw its formidable asset from the hearts of the Egyptians.

Anis Mansur expresses the belief that the Middle East is now moving toward the point of change which will include governments and regimes, with clear evidence of this in Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq and Morocco, which is a sad thing.

Concluding, Anis Mansur deeply regrets the present state of Egyptian-Saudi relations. He says: I do not know whether Saudi Arabia will go so far as to support Libya's call for moving Al-Azhar mosque from Cairo to Tunisia--Tunisia, where President Bourguiba has asked people not to fast because fasting is a waste of time and energy.

SAUDI AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN CAIRO FROM JIDDA

NC032039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2022 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 May--Saudi Ambassador in Cairo 'Abd ar-Rahman Aba al-Khayl arrived in Cairo from Jidda this evening.

MUBARAK RETURNS TO CAIRO FROM SOUTH ASIAN TOUR

NC041810 Cairo MENA in English 1802 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, May 4--(MENA)--Vice-President Husni Mubarak returned today from New Delhi after a 12 days tour of east South Asia including Oman, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Bangladesh and India.

He had talks with senior officials in these countries on the latest Middle East developments.

MINISTER MUSTAFA SABRI LEAVES FOR EUROPE, U.S.

NC042021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1913 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 May--Egyptian Minister of Electricity and Energy Engineer Mustafa Kamal Sabri today left Cairo for Switzerland to begin a tour of European countries and the United States. He said that during his 10-day tour he would discuss the financing of new electricity energy projects, which will be implemented in cooperation with the United States and European countries.

REPUBLICAN DECREE RELIEVES TRANSPORT MINISTER OF POST

JN051024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--A republican decree was issued here today relieving Transport Minister Mukarram Jamal at-Talabani of his post.

CANDIDATE FOR ARAB LEAGUE POST NOMINATED

JN061333 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--It was announced here today that Iraq has nominated Awgaf Minister Dr Ahmad 'Abd as-Battar al-Juwari to occupy the post of secretary general of the Arab League. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has conveyed to the Arab ambassador accredited in Baghdad the text of the memo of nomination. The Foreign Ministry expressed hope that all Arab countries will support Dr al-Juwari's nomination. It will be recalled that since the 17 July 1968 revolution, Dr al-Juwari has occupied several ministerial portfolios. They are minister of state for presidential affairs, minister of education, minister of state, and now Awqaf minister. He was elected in 1968 as chairman of the Arab Teachers Federation, and he still occupied this post.

PLANNING MINISTER MEETS SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

JN051233 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--Revolution Command Council member and Planning Minister 'Adnan Husayn met here today with Syrian Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu. During the meeting, they discussed the two fraternal countries' relations in the economic, technical and planning fields, in light of the Joint National Action Charter. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Qadduri, president of the Chemical Industries Corporation in Damascus, and the Syrian ambassador in Baghdad.

Later Meeting

JN051906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 May--'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, received here this evening a Syrian delegation led by Hisham al-Akhras, assistant minister of state for planning affairs. During the meeting, the two parties discussed ways to unify and coordinate the programs of the next 5-year plan and also the planning structures and methods in fraternal Iraq and Syria in light of the Joint National Action Charter.

CUBAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD FOR KUWAIT

JN061725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] Basrah, 6 May--Cuban Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson left here today for Kuwait ending an 11-day visit to Iraq. The Cuban minister stated that his talks with Iraqi officials were successful and aimed at strengthening the nonalined movement and at developing bilateral relations in all spheres, particularly in exchanging expertise and consolidating cooperation in communications.

KING HUSAYN VISITS AIR FORCE COMMAND 6 MAY

JN061822 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn, the supreme commander of the armed forces, visited the air force command at noon today. His majesty was briefed by the assistant commander in chief of the armed forces and the air force commander on the air force and its duties. The meeting was attended by Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, the armed forces commander in chief; the senior aids and and military secretary of his majesty the supreme commander; and the armed forces chief of staff.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF RECEIVES U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION

JN061313 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 May 79 JN

[Text] This morning staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received Admiral Packer, commander of the U.S. Middle East fleet. [as heard] The meeting was attended by the chief of staff of the Jordanian forces, the U.S. ambassador and the U.S. military attache in Amman. Admiral Packer arrived in Amman this morning on a short visit to Jordan during which he will visit several military organizations.

PRESS ON EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE PROPOSAL, PRESSURE ON ARABS

JN050702 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "What Do They Want From Amman and Riyadh?" The newspaper AR-RA'Y says: Summing up everything that has been and might be said by way of explaining President as-Sadat's action in withdrawing from the Arab fold and in signing the separate agreement with Israel, Israeli foreign minister Moshe Dayan explained the reasons for As-Sadat's signing of the agreement by saying: When the Egyptians signed the peace treaty with Israel, they did not do Israel a favor or undertake an initiative showing their good will; on the contrary, I believe they could do no better in serving their own private interests.

AR-RA'Y adds: Dayan's statement explains the Egyptian eagerness to ask for peace, to normalize relations with Israel and to embark on a blatant courtship of Menahem Begin's virtues and his ideal conduct in planning to devour the occupied Arab areas and to kill men, women and children in the cities, towns and Palestinian camps in Lebanon. This, then, is as far as Egypt is concerned. As for the actions of the Israeli officials and their information media in both overtly and covertly threatening the Arab states that did not accept the separate agreement, particularly Jordan and Saudi Arabia, we do not know exactly what Israel will offer Jordan or Saudi Arabia in return for the peace that it is falsely calling upon these two states to conclude. President as-Sadat took the initiative to visit Jerusalem without the approval of any Arab state or of the Palestinian people's representatives. The Camp David agreements were formulated without consultation of any Arab state, particularly Jordan, whose name was involved in the agreement on the comprehensive framework, though its views were not taken into consideration. The separate agreement, which is one of the biggest catastrophies for the Palestine issue, was concluded though all Arab leaders who met in Baghdad opposed it. The Arab leaders announced in Baghdad that the Camp David agreements were null and void and that the so-called peace at which they were hinting was a false peace.

Throughout these stages, no one ever asked the Arabs--the Arabs of the Baghdad summit--about their views. Now we find them embarking on a policy of classifying the Arabs into moderates and radicals. They are pressuring this or that state to become a godfather to the separate agreement, which was born mutilated and on the verge of death. The question that imposes itself is: On what basis are they asking Jordan to participate in what they did if Jordan's role in the Camp David agreements was humiliating and consequently rejected altogether? On what basis are they asking Saudi Arabia to support their separate agreement and false peace while the role required from Saudi Arabia by Egypt, Israel and the United States is not even mentioned in the Camp David agreements and the separate treaty or even in the appended letters? Do the partners of the Camp David agreements want us to act irrationally and to relinquish our rights, sovereignty, dignity and honor, or is it that they are trying to split the Arab ranks, in order to impose the fait accompli solutions on the Arab states one after another?

In their commentaries today, the newspapers AD-DUSTUR and AL-AKHBAR discuss the Egyptian government proposal to convene an Islamic summit conference for the purpose of discussing how to liberate Jerusalem from the Jews at a time when the Islamic states' foreign ministers are preparing to meet in Rabat on Tuesday to discuss the severance of the Islamic states' relations with Egypt because of its disastrous relinquishment of the city of Jerusalem.

AD-DUSTUR says: After the Egyptian regime and Israel went side by side in complete contradiction to the Arabs' and Muslims' policy and after the Egyptian regime grew hostile to the Arab and Islamic nations, opening its arms to those who burned the holy places and desecrated the Al-Aqsa Mosque, it is now calling for an Islamic summit to discuss the question of Arab Jerusalem. This is a play with which the Egyptian Government came out for the Arabs and Muslims. The objective behind it is clear: to avoid the isolation imposed on the Egyptian authorities by the Arabs, by infiltrating the Islamic arena and splitting its ranks or by charging that this time, the Muslims, too, are not serious about regaining Arab Jerusalem if the attempts to infiltrate the Islamic arena fail. The Egyptian officials would do well to realize that such a performance will not deceive the Muslims, because no Muslim, whether Arab or non-Arab, can trust those who collaborate with the enemy and who gave him more than he ever dared to receiving. They gave the enemy peace and security while he still occupies Arab lands and holy places in Jerusalem and Hebron, exercising oppression and intimidation against the steadfast brethren. Jerusalem is not a pretext to be used by the Egyptians after all they have done against the Arabs and Muslims. The only path that can prove sincere in calling for an Islamic summit is known, because Islam means peace, not capitulation, and there can be no compromise between the two. The Egyptian call is a maneuver made in the name of the city of peace.

Discussing the same subject, AL-AKHBAR says: The Egyptian Government proposal could have elicited some enthusiasm and might have been taken seriously had not As-Sadat signed the documents relinquishing Jerusalem and other occupied Arab areas, when he signed the two Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty with Israel. At even a cursory glance, this call can only be interpreted as an Egyptian attempt to outdo and abort the conference by trying to prevent it from adopting a firm decision on the Egyptian stand. It is of no use for the Egyptian Government, in its call to liberate Jerusalem, to claim that the separate peace treaty provides for Israel's full withdrawal from all occupied Arab areas and for the removal of all Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. By making such a claim, the Egyptian Government is only defending the two Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty. Consequently, the Egyptian Government wants the Islamic states to support it in its interpretation of the treaty. The conference of the Islamic states' foreign ministers in Rabat is called upon not to be deceived by such surprises and to request the Egyptian Government to be more truthful if it is actually concerned about Jerusalem.

IRAQI AMBASSADOR SEES AL-HUSS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC041043 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] At 0900 today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received at his office in the government house the Iraqi ambassador to Lebanon, 'Abd al-Hasan Muslim Hasan.

After the meeting, which lasted until 0930, the Iraqi ambassador said: We discussed matters connected with the latest developments of the current Lebanese issues. We also discussed what is required of Iraq to participate positively to help Lebanon and to contribute with other Arab parties toward solving the Lebanese problem.

Asked what the truth is about the Iraqi initiative to solve the Lebanese crisis, the ambassador said: Actually, there is nothing specific about the initiative. Iraq, however, has expressed full readiness and a sincere desire to participate effectively in cooperation with the brothers in Syria and all other parties to achieve stability and security in Lebanon.

Asked to identify the guidelines of this initiative to be implemented in cooperation with Syria, the Iraqi ambassador said: The guidelines definitely stem from the unionist relationship between Iraq and Syria. The views of the two countries have been identical recently because they are heading toward unity.

Asked if it was possible to consider the Iraqi-Syrian position vis-a-vis the Lebanese crisis as identical, he said: Definitely yes, and if not 100 percent, at least 95 percent identical.

Answering a question on the national detente, he said: Pressures and persuasion are being exerted. Persuasion is the most important factor in achieving detente.

AL-HUSS CONTINUES MEETINGS WITH PALESTINIAN LEADERS

NC070926 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0855 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 7 May--Lebanese Government sources stated today that the meeting that took place yesterday between Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and some leaders of the Palestinian resistance movement is one of a series of preliminary meetings that will conclude with a meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

These sources said that the discussions during these meetings aim at laying down the bases for Palestinian-Lebanese relations and regulating the Palestinian presence in Lebanon in light of the developments in the south.

These sources pointed out that agreement on the details of the relations between the two sides is one of the subjects which the summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Ilyas Sarkis will address.

Lebanese sources said that the Palestinian side has affirmed its previous positions regarding the resistance movement's readiness to do anything that would help support the legitimate authority and the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ATTACKS

NC061849 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has been following up on developments related to the Israeli attacks throughout the day. He contacted various military leaders and familiarized himself with the incoming reports on the attacks.

Replying to a question, his excellency said: The attacks launched by Israel on Lebanon today blatantly expose the falsity of the pretexts Israel made for its attacks on Lebanon--pretexts which were fundamentally unacceptable.

The prime minister added: The international community must realize the painful reality from which Lebanon suffers from and move to put an end to Israel's arrogance and continued defiance of the principles on which UN legitimacy is based, as well as to its violation of UN Security Council resolutions.

Meanwhile, at 1830 tonight, Prime Minister al-Huss met with Fatah leader Abu Jihad and Fatah military leader Abu al-Walid. They discussed bilateral relations and the necessary measures to keep them normal. They also discussed the Israeli aggressions and today's attack on the Nahr al-Barid area.

AL-HUSS ON SECURITY MEASURES ON TRIPOLI-BEIRUT ROAD

NC052059 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 May 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss this afternoon continued to watch developments in the security situation. He contacted the appropriate authorities, who briefed him on the latest reports about the situation, particularly on the Beirut-Tripoli road.

Asked about the security measures adopted for the Tripoli-Beirut road following repeated incidents there, the prime minister said: The Cabinet deplores the atrocious crimes, the victims of which were innocent citizens. Such crimes indicate the presence of criminal elements that do not hesitate to strike against the process of rapprochement whenever there are signs of a relaxation.

At the Cabinet meeting we reaffirmed our request to the Lebanese Army, which is assuming the task of maintaining security in the area, to intensify its activity and increase its effectiveness in order to preserve the security and safe passage for all citizens between the capital and the north.

PROPOSAL FOR 5-PARTY CONFERENCE ON SOUTH LEBANON

NC061140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1116 GMT 6 May 79 NC

[Excerpt] Beirut, 6 May--Informed Lebanese sources today revealed that the Lebanese Government has proposed the convening of a summit conference embracing Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and the Palestinian resistance to discuss the question of south Lebanon. In the proposal, which has been conveyed to Syria, Lebanon suggests that the 5-member conference be held after the bilateral summit meeting between Presidents Ilyas Sarkis and Hafiz al-Asad.

These sources said that the Syrian viewpoint is that a tripartite meeting embracing Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance should be held.

It has been learned that these proposals were made as an alternative to the proposal to convene an Arab summit conference on south Lebanon after it had transpired that such a summit would be difficult to hold in the present circumstances.

HADDAD INTERVIEWED ON 'FREE STATE OF LEBANON'

LD070825 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 4 May 79 pp 11-14 LD

[Interview granted by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of Lebanese Militia Forces in south Lebanon and head of "the Free State of Lebanon" to Antoinne Francis in 'Alma Ash-Sha'b--date not given]

[Excerpt] AL-HAWADITH: Why did you declare your state now after you have been in this area of the south for 3 years?

Sa'd Haddad: In self-defense. The state has sent units of its army in order to end our presence here despite the fact that we are Lebanese. Our army is part of the Lebanese Army. They should have captured the areas occupied by the intruders instead. There are three mini-states in the south. They are undeclared but they do exist and have control of land, villages and houses. We are here in the only area where Lebanese sovereignty is being exercised. We alone are free because we reject the presence of the usurping intruders on our land and on the land of our friends in the north.

AL-HAWADITH: Who are your friends in the north?

Sa'd Haddad: In the north, that is the eastern area of Beirut where the "Lebanese Front" is in control.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you declare your state by agreement with the "Lebanese Front"?

Sa'd Haddad: Our friends in the "Lebanese Front" do not disagree with us. Our objective is one and the same; namely, to free all the Lebanese territories. What I declared was the first step on the road to liberating all Lebanon. I am thankful to the "Lebanese Front" for its stance toward me.

AL-HAWADITH: But the "Lebanese Front" is not the legitimate state that has considered you a traitor and called for your trial on charges of high treason.

Angrily, Sa'd Haddad said: Tell Ilyas Sarkis and Salim al-Huss that the traitor is he who surrenders his country and sovereignty to strangers. It was the Lebanese state that conspired against Lebanon. Sulayman Franjiyah knows that and so does Sarkis, who follows the same policy. From the beginning they handed over their country to the Palestinians, then they brought in the Syrian Army. Tell us: Could Sulayman Franjiyah not have called for convening the Security Council from the beginning instead of accepting the entry of the Syrian Army? Security Council Resolution 225 bans any armed presence in Lebanese territory. Why did he not do so? What did Ilyas Sarkis do when the Syrians were destroying Al-Ashrafiyah? They are all involved in the game.

AL-HAWADITH: You are exaggerating. If it were not for the Syrian Army's entry, Lebanon would have been finished and the Maronites would have been finished as well.

Sa'd Haddad: Have the Syrians saved Lebanon? Is what they are doing in Al-Ashrafiyah liberation or destruction? Which are the traitors: Those who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of Lebanon or those who see their people being massacred and do nothing about it?

AL-HAWADITH: The Arab and international conditions have contributed to the paralysis of the Lebanese state.

Sa'd Haddad: To hell with all the Arab and international conditions. What matters is my stand. If the Syrians want to enable the Palestinians to occupy Lebanon then it is our duty to try to save it by all means. The Syrians (here we apologize to the Major for not publishing his words and the names of the people he accused of murdering Kamal Junblatt) will kill any official who stands in the way of their ambitions. This is what frightens the cowards in the state and has made them surrender to the enemies..

AL-HAWADITH: Syria is not the real enemy of Lebanon; it is with Israel that you cooperate. Do you read what the world press writes about you--that you are a small satellite in the Israeli orbit and that your move helps Israel more than it helps Lebanon. Are you not aware of Israel's ambitions on the Al-Litani River?

Sa'd Haddad: You are not in a position to judge Israel for its ambitions. Has it occupied Al-Litani? Who could stop it? Israel is accused of aspiring to occupy the whole area from the Nile to the Euphrates. As far as I am concerned Israel is the salvation, the lifebelt for the inhabitants of the Christian and Shi'ite villages when we fell under the control of strangers and adventurist terrorists who came from all parts of the world to fight us in the name of the Palestinian armed struggle. Israeli ambitions in the south? Tell [National Bloc leader] Raymond Iddih that Israel is capable of taking what it wants in the south. Why is it not doing so? We are tired of hearing this time and again. I would like to ask the obstinate Iddih just one question: Why is he living in Paris like an exile? Is it because of Israel? Did he seek refuge in the Prince de Galles out of fear of Israeli terror? Is the French security protecting him in Paris from Israel or from whom? We respect Raymond Iddih's intellect and call upon him to use it in the service of the Lebanese interest and in defense of the truth.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you serving Lebanon's interest when you open fire on the UN forces which have come to help Lebanon?

Sa'd Hadded: God damn the liars! The UNIFIL Command and the Lebanese Command are liars and are afraid of the Palestinians. So far the UN forces have lost 27 dead, all of whom were killed with Palestinian bullets. We did not kill a single one of them. Why did the UNIFIL come to southern Lebanon? Is it to liberate it from the strangers and infiltrators or to win the blessing of the oil countries? We have no oil. We have a will and a resolve to fight in defense of what we believe serves our countries. Some 3 days ago the UN forces began opening fire on our forces and killed one of our young men who was installing a telephone line. They admitted doing so. I encircled them in order to obtain compensation from them for the young man's poor parents.

AL-HAWADITH: Didn't your forces open fire on the UN forces?

Sa'd Haddad: We did not kill a single one of them. It was the Palestinians who started artillery shelling and some were wounded. It was natural that we should return the fire.

AL-HAWADITH: What about the Lebanese Army? How can you open fire on your comrades-in-arms?

Sa'd Haddad: Are those who have come to the south really part of the Lebanese Army? If the command that ordered them to move was Lebanese controlled it would not have sent those forces into the south after "kissing the feet" of the saboteurs who have deserted the Lebanese Army and operate under the command of Ahmad al-Khatib who is wanted for trial. If this command was really Lebanese it would not have come to the south before liberating Ad-Damur from the usurpers.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you consider that your command, which comes under Israel, a Lebanese command?

Sa'd Hadda: We have come to the south in accordance with a memorandum issued by the Lebanese Army Command. It was the official Lebanese state that ordered me to come to Marj 'Uyun. The only way to do so then was via Israel. The state was aware of this. The plan was approved by Sulayman Franjiyan and Kamil al-As'ad. You ask Kamil al-As'ad. Did he not ask me to persuade the Israelis to give his supporters in the south 11,000 weapons in order to defend themselves? Ask the Lebanese Army Command. Did it not offer to send us a ship carrying relief, blankets and medicines through the port of Haifa? But the plan was dropped because of complicated customs procedures.

AL-HAWADITH: Let us go back to the main topic. Your declaration of "the free state of Lebanon" is a link in the chain to divide Lebanon into mini-states.

Interrupting, Sa'd Haddad said: Do you believe such nonsense? We have declared the establishment of a free Lebanon as a first step toward the liberation of all the Lebanese territories. We have been careful to declare that our capital is Beirut and that we are an indivisible part of Lebanon. Did General de Gaulle, when he declared the establishment of Free France from London, have more than a 100 soldiers? We do not have much more than what De Gaulle had.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you have sufficient military strength to liberate all the Lebanese territories or will you seek the assistance of the Israeli Army?

Sa'd Haddad: Our strength is primarily the Lebanese people's desire to liberate their country from the strangers, beginning with the Palestinians and ending with the Syrians.

AL-HAWADITH: What you say confirms what is being said in Beirut about a plan to attack the capital from the north and the south. Do you think that the Syrians will allow you to do that?

Sa'd Haddad: When we want to implement such a plan we will consult nobody, neither the Syrians nor the Palestinians. For your information, no such plan exists; I have no knowledge of it.

(At this point Sa'd Haddad had some serious things to say. He claimed that he met in Israel with leading figures but we omit mentioning what he said as such accusations might only be a coverup. When we told Sa'd Haddad that what he is saying is a serious accusation, he repeated what he said into a tape recorder microphone.)

Continuing, Sa'd Haddad said: They are all collaborators, but they want to accuse me of being an agent and a traitor. There is much evidence to expose them. Ask them in Al-Yarzah [Lebanese Army Command headquarters] if they did not contact me when the Syrians attacked Al-Fayyadiyah barracks and if they did not ask me to persuade Israel to help them. At least I have every justification for contacting Israel since I want to preserve the lives of the 100,000 citizens who live in the south. These are 100,000 citizens of all communities and not just Christians, as they claim.

AL-HAWADITH: You have forgotten that Lebanon's future and its interest lie in its Arab environment. Lebanese among Arabs are first-class citizens, while among Jews they would be no more than lackeys.

Sa'd Haddad: That is wrong. A Lebanese does not dare to raise his voice among Arabs, especially if he is Christian. We are not lackeys in Israeli eyes but a minority depending on another minority. It is my Lebanese character that has prompted me to deal with Israel. Last week Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil told AL-HAWADITH that it is his Lebanese character that prevents him from dealing with Israel.

CAMILLE SHAM'UN QUOTES HADDAD ON LIBERATING LEBANON

NC041432 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] This afternoon, former President Camille Sham'un divulged the contents of a letter he received from Major Sa'd Haddad the day before yesterday. In this letter Major Haddad frankly affirmed that he is working and will continue to work relentlessly to liberate Lebanon and every inch of Lebanese territory--not only the south. Mr Sham'un made these remarks in a press statement following a meeting he chaired of the National Liberal Party's Political Council. Mr Sham'un added: I consider Major Haddad and his forces to be an integral part of the regular Lebanese Army. From the start, the government should have adopted a position of cooperation and not one of enmity toward this army. The government should also have understood the circumstances that led to the creation of these forces in the south and the services that they have rendered to the Lebanese inhabitants along the frontlines. These forces will remain in their positions and will never withdraw despite Prime Minister al-Huss' recommendations. The prime minister has never understood the nature of the tasks that have become the responsibility of this dear part of the Lebanese Army. These forces are Lebanese and are alone in working to free the south of all armed aliens. Mr Sham'un added: In his candid message Major Haddad has affirmed to me that he will continue to work relentlessly for the liberation, not only of the south, but of all of Lebanon and every inch of its territory.

Mr Sham'un said that the meeting he chaired today discussed the outcome of yesterday's meeting between himself and the French envoy as well as reports published today on the possible resignation of the government after the summit meeting. Mr Sham'un said that the French envoy is carrying out a fact-finding mission. Camille Sham'un added that he has not received any information on Minister Khaddam's visit. However, he added, as far as I know the atmosphere in the Presidential Palace is optimistic.

Former President Sham'un criticized the stands and initiatives adopted by Speaker al-As'ad and expressed the belief that they carry no weight but are merely an encroachment by Al-As'ad on the executive authorities. Mr Sham'un added that Al-As'ad is drawing strength from his parliamentary grouping--which is not a new thing. What is important is that this subject should not be accorded more consideration than it really deserves. It should also be known that the president is the chief legal authority and that Kamil al-As'ad's responsibility is confined to dealing with parliamentary sessions--no more and no less.

DORY SHAM'UN THREATENS TO DECLARE INDEPENDENCE

NC070958 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, May 7 (AFP)--The Christians of the central Mont-Liban region will proclaim their independence if the "law of the jungle" continues to reign throughout Lebanon, the secretary general of the Christian conservative "National Liberal" Party, Dory Sham'un, warned here today.

In a statement in the party's AL-AHRAR paper, Mr Sham'un said, "The proclamation of our regions as liberated zones will only set the seal on reality".

He added, "In the absence of legality we enjoy today a kind of self-independence which entitles us to call ourselves the enclave of liberated central Mont-Liban".

Mr Sham'un continued, "If the state continues to be weak and inactive on questions of security the day will inevitably come when we shall say, if you (the state) are incapable of assuring security.... we will make our own arrangements.

Mr Sham'un repeated his party's support for the so-called state of Free Lebanon, declared in the southern frontier strip by Christian conservative Commander Sa'd Haddad.

However, he said the party preferred that the territory be called the enclave of south Lebanon rather than the state of Free Lebanon.

CHRISTIANS CAPTURE NETHERLANDS SOLDIERS, DETAIN UN OBSERVERS

NC041923 Paris AFP in English 1910 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[Text] Haris, south Lebanon, May 4 (AFP)--Conservative Christian militias who captured three Dutch soldiers of the United Nations Force in Lebanon (UNFIL) today later detained a United Nations observer who had come to negotiate their release, a Dutch UNIFIL officer said today.

Colonel Lensijk, commander of the UNIFIL Dutch contingent, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the three Dutch UNIFIL soldiers, who manned an observation post at Marwahin, 15 kms (9 miles) from An-Naqurah, in a conservative-controlled area, were first forcibly disarmed early this morning.

He added they were later driven to Ad-Duhayrah, to the house of a Christian militiamen killed on April 18 during clashes between UNIFIL soldiers based at An-Naqurah and Christian militias.

Dutch officers said friends of the slain militiamen were convinced that he was killed by a Dutch soldier, which would explain today's triple abduction.

VOL REPORTS ON SECURITY SITUATION IN BEIRUT AREA

NC070655 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 7 May 79 NC

[Text] As for the situation in the capital and its suburbs, the As-Sayfi area was the scene of continuous sniper fire from various types of weapons during the night. The sniper fire was directed at the Empire, Pigalle, Ad-Dabbas and Al-Burj axes as well as the commercial area. The sniper fire eased this morning.

In the southern suburb, intermittent shooting took place on the various axes and flash points. Cautious calm prevails in the area at present.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES UK'S PM-DESIGNATE THATCHER

JN042014 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 May 79 JN

["Text" of 4 May congratulatory cable from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to British Prime Minister-designate Margaret Thatcher]

[Text] On the occasion of the outcome of the general elections in Britain in which the Conservative Party won the majority of seats in the House of Commons, and on the occasion of your designation to for the government, I am happy to congratulate you on this victory as well as on your overwhelming success in your electoral constituency. My wife joins me in sending these congratulations and in expressing the sincerest wishes for continued success in your future great responsibilities.

While recalling our meeting in Damascus, I do sincerely hope that your government's policy will be characterized by support for just issues, including the occupied Arab territories and the rights of the Palestinian people.

I would also like to express my hope that Syrian-British relations will be consolidated in the interests of the two countries and for the good of the two peoples.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' REITERATES AS-SADAT COLLAPSE IMMINENT

JN041727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 May 79 JN

[Text] An official source has stated the following: As-Sadat is on shaky ground, and his attempts to mislead others to the effect that he is in a strong position will not deceive any Arab citizen anywhere. This is because no ruler has ever combined treason with power. The U.S. demagogic statements will not change this fact and they will not be able to change As-Sadat's status.

It is difficult for any foreign state to protect a ruler who has deviated from his nation's will and nobility. There is no doubt that As-Sadat's collapse is only a matter of time and that his demagogic statements are above all an indication that his position is collapsing. As-Sadat, by acting according to Israel's plans and instructions from U.S. intelligence, discloses that he is nothing more than a petty hireling of Zionism. Guided by our nation we will continue to cooperate with the Egyptian people and strugglers to pursue this traitor until we bring about his collapse. Never in the history of the Arab nation has a traitor managed to drag this nation into treasonous positions. The traitors collapsed and the nation marched on strong and proud. As-Sadat should know that there will be no rapprochement with the Arab nation; faith and treason have nothing in common.

As-Sadat's only choice is either collapse or escape, if he can, as those of his kind have done throughout history.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE FRONT LEADER

JN051248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] This morning in Damascus Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Kamal Shatila, secretary general of the National Front in Lebanon. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the latest developments in fraternal Lebanon.

LIBYA

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT BAKR ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN051131 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 5 May--Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir has confirmed Sudan's firm stand and adherence to the Algiers and Rabat summit resolutions and the Arab nation's unanimous objectives of bringing about Israel's total withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967 and regaining the struggling Palestinian people's rights to return to their land and establish their state, as well as our right as Arabs and Muslims in Holy Jerusalem.

In a statement upon his arrival in Tripoli yesterday, At-Tahir added: We closely adhere to and struggle for these objectives, which we cannot relinquish. He affirmed that despite all the conspiracies and wounds inflicted upon it, our Arab nation is capable of healing its wounds, mobilizing its resources and regaining all its rights.

Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir announced that Egypt has asked Sudan to look after its interests in certain countries. He said that this matter is currently under study in Khartoum.

Referring to his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, At-Tahir said: The visit is part of a move that should take place and continue. The fraternal sentiments that link the Libyan and Sudanese peoples, and the bonds of blood and religion that have been consolidated over the ages, make it incumbent upon our generation to utilize its potentials and means to promote these bonds and safeguard them in the interests of the two countries and the Arab and Islamic nations.

At-Tahir added that one of the subjects he will discuss during his current visit to the Jamahiriyah is the current situation in the African region, which is passing through difficult circumstances and is being subjected to conspiracies against its unity, security and independence. He will also discuss the convocation of the next Kano conference.

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD061037 Tripoli JANA in English 0902 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi yesterday received the Sudanese vice president and foreign minister, Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, who delivered a message from President Ja'far Numayr, of Sudan.

The meeting was attended by the foreign, communications and oil secretaries.

Talks With At-Turayki

LD051450 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Libyan-Sudanese talks began this morning at the Foreign Secretariat. The talks are headed by Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary, and Brother ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister. During this meeting bilateral relations and ways to strengthen them in the common interests of the fraternal peoples were discussed.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, at the beginning of the meeting, welcomed Brother ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr and the accompanying delegation. He stressed the importance of the visit in strengthening relations between the two sister countries. He said: This is not the first meeting between the two revolutions. There have been many meetings between them. These meetings began with the Great First of September Revolution and the 25 May Revolution, to bring back the prestige of the Arab nation after the forces of tyranny and evil had attacked the existence and the entity of this nation.

Dr at-Turayki stressed that the coincidence between the Great First of September revolution is an important historic event for the Arab nation and the African continent. He pointed out that the forces of evil which fought the Arab nation were working to see that Libyan-Sudanese unity should not continue. He stressed that the treaty of betrayal and capitulation signed by the defeated president of the Egyptian regime was a serious act against pan-Arab issues and the fate of all Arab people. Dr at-Turayki said: We believe that we have a historic duty represented first of all in unifying our efforts, because the alliance between the agent Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy is unnatural. It is aimed at the fraternal Egyptian people, who are destined to live this tragedy, and at the Arab cause, the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people in particular.

He said: Joint cooperation between us will bolster the forces of good in the African continent--represented by Islam. Dr at-Turayki stressed that the meeting between Libya and Sudan is a historic and important one, which plays an important role in Islamic and African issues. Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki praised Brother ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr and said: We appreciate his personal efforts to strengthen bilateral relations and the cause of the Arab nation. At the end of his speech the foreign secretary expressed hope about consolidating the bonds of cooperation and (?integration) to reach unity between the two countries, which is the aspiration of the peoples of Libya and Sudan.

Brother ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr delivered a speech in which he stressed that the Great First of September Revolution and the 25 May revolution have a common background because they were a direct reaction by our Arab nation to the events in June 1967. He said: The Arab nation is capable of marshalling its potential to reply to the colonialist-Zionist assault despite the difficult conditions it is going through. He added: This meeting is taking place at a time when our nation is being exposed to a new colonial assault aimed at our existence and our causes of destiny. He stressed that the Great First of September Revolution and the Sudanese 25 May Revolution agree on the time, the targets and the struggle for democracy and freedom. He said: We have opened the doors wide for the two peoples to meet and to place their potential in the service of common causes of destiny. He said: There have been some difficulties on the path of the two revolutions. There were some problems and some coolness, but the two sincere peoples have believed that this was merely a cloud.

At the end of his speech Brother ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr expressed joy at visiting Libya. He said: This visit will effectively contribute to the consolidation of the bonds of cooperation and solidarity linking the two peoples.

Dr at-Turayki also met earlier with Brother ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr. Bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them were discussed at the meeting, which was attended by members of the two delegations. The most important current international issues were also discussed at this meeting.

Bakr Comment on Middle East

JN051847 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Tripoli, May 5 (SUNA)--Sudanese Vice President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr said today Sudan would not accept any peace that could not lead to the establishment of a state for the Palestinian people and the return of the Arab occupied lands, including Arab Jerusalem, to the Arab people.

Speaking in the opening session of the Sudanese-Libyan talks which started here today Mr Bakr said Sudan realizes the critical stage which envisages the Arab nation now and called for setting up a strategic plan to specify our political, military and economic task for confronting the Zionist enemy.

Mr Bakr assured that Sudan and Libya are capable of reaching this strategic goal.

On the African issues, Mr Bakr said Africa faces many dangers demonstrated in the foreign intervention. Sudan and Libya should collaborate together to confront these dangers by setting up joint plans and policies in the regional and international conferences, Mr Bakr said.

The Libyan foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, who opened the session, said that today's meetings are of great importance for Sudan, Libya and the Arab nation. He assured that cooperation between Sudan and Libya would play a big role in the Arab, Islamic and the African world.

Speaking about the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Dr at-Turayki said efforts should be unified between the two countries for it (the treaty) has affected the destiny of the Arab nation and the whole district.

Dr at-Turayki concluded by saying that his country is ready for joint cooperation and integration with Sudan.

STAFF MAJOR JALLUD RETURNS FROM TEHRAN 6 MAY

LD062141 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud and the delegation accompanying him returned to Tripoli this evening after concluding a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran which lasted 2 weeks. He was welcomed at Tripoli this evening after concluding a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran which lasted 2 weeks. He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and great number of citizens who shouted long live the Great First of September Revolution and its leader the brother colonel.

MOROCCO

MALIAN, NIGERIAN PRESIDENTS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD041926 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, 4 May, MAP--Malian President M. Traore and Nigerian President Obasanjo today arrived in Fez. They are members of the OAU wisemen subcommittee. The African presidents were welcomed by His Majesty King Hassan II, Maata Bouabid, prime minister and justice minister, and a number of members of the Moroccan Government.

Meeting With King Hassan

LD052346 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Lengthy talks took place this morning at the royal palace in Fez between His Majesty King Hassan II and the Nigerian and Malian presidents, General Obasanjo and Mr Moussa Traore. The 4-hour talks were attended by OAU Secretary General Mr Kodjo, Nigerian Foreign Minister Major General Adefope and Malian Foreign Minister Beye. The talks were also attended by the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, M'hamed Boucetta; his majesty's adviser Amhed Reda Guedira; Khalil Hanna Ould Rachid, secretary of state for Moroccan Sahara affairs; government Secretary General Abbas Kaissi; and a number of the two presidents' aides.

Meeting With Political Officials

LD051414 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 5, (MAP)--Olusegun Obasanjo and Moussa Traore, respectively presidents of Nigeria and Mali, and copresidents of the subcommittee of sages of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held here Friday evening in Camera a meeting with representatives from the Moroccan political parties.

The two African presidents received Ahmed Osman, chairman of the Moroccan Independents Party (RNI); Dey Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the Moroccan House of Representatives; members of the RNI Political Bureau; Abdelkarim Ghallab, president of the parliamentary group of unity and egalitarianism; Hachemi Filali, member of the Executive Committee of the Istiqlal Party; Mohamed Khattabi, from the Popular Movement (MP) and president of this party's group at the parliament; Haddou Abargash, president of the Popular Movement's National Council; Abdelwahad Radi, from the Socialist Union of Popular Forces Party (USFP) and president of this party's group at the parliament; Ali Yata, secretary general of the Party for Progress and Socialism (PPS); and finally, Bekkaye Achour, from the Democratic and Constitutional Popular Movement (MPCD).

The meeting was held in the presence of Edem Kodjo and Peter Onu, respectively secretary general and assistant secretary general of the OAU, as well as of their close aides.

Meeting With Saharan Representatives

LD060122 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Summary] The Malian and Nigerian presidents held a meeting in Camera with the representatives of the Saharan regions. Our Fez correspondent reports:

"The members of the wise men committee, Nigerian President General Obasanjo and Malian President Moussa Traore, held closed meetings this evening in Fez with representatives of the retrieved Moroccan regions. A 180-men strong delegation from these regions had arrived earlier in Fez."

The two presidents received in audience the deputies of (El Aaium), Smara and (Boujdour), among others.

"The meetings were attended by the OAU secretary general, the Nigerian and Malian foreign ministers and the assistants of the Nigerian and Malian presidents."

"On the Morrocan side, the meetings were attended by Interior Minister Driss Basri; Information Minister Abdelwahid Belkziz; His Majesty's adviser Ahmed Bensoudah and Khalil Hanna Ould Rachid, secretary of state for Moroccan Saharan affairs."

The two presidents arrived at the governorate headquarters about 2000. They inspected the honor guard and then went to the conference hall.

At the end of the meeting, Mr Rashid Dwihi, (El Aaiun) deputy, told our radio correspondent:

[Dwihi--begin recording] We were met by the two presidents. We welcomed them in accordance with the traditions of Moroccan hospitality and as guests of his majesty.

"We, individually and collectively, stressed to them the fact that grave tension has been created by the Algerian rulers, and that there has been aggression for 3 years against the Moroccan people in their regained areas. We stressed to them that our sons were kidnaped by a plot of the Algerian and the Spanish rulers headed by Colonel [name indistinct]. We stressed all this and also another fact which the Moroccans expressed on the day when his majesty in his speech on 8 March gave them the good news that the issue, the issue of the Moroccan [word indistinct] had ended and that our cause is a just and honest cause for which we shall live and die."

These are the most important matters we (?discussed). They express the feelings of all Moroccans.

"We also told them that we shall continue to be loyal to Moroccan history; our blood will be the best thing that will water the Moroccan soil, regardless of cost. These are my feelings, being a deputy representing (El Aaiun) region at the chamber of representatives."

The two presidents are aware of the history of Morocco. They also know the meaning of intrigues, such as the intrigues to which Nigeria was exposed. "I believe that these two presidents will understand and appreciate the bitter struggle being waged by the Moroccan people for 3 years and will be the (?best) of judges regarding the Moroccan people headed by the leader of the green march His Majesty King Hassan II." [end recording]

Obasanjo, Traore Depart

LD061254 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] The African subcommittee consisting of the Nigerian and Malian heads of state, General Obasanjo and Moussa Traore, left Morocco this morning following contacts with King Hassan II and representatives of our Saharan regions.

Mauritanian Prime Minister Ahmed Ould Bouceif also left Morocco this morning following a second brief stop in Fez while en route home from France and Spain.

Before leaving, Malian President Moussa Traore made a statement to radio and television representatives. He said that there are some causes for optimism concerning the Saharan question but only the future will prove whether this is so. He expressed satisfaction at the political will he sensed during his talks with Moroccan officials--a matter of importance in the present period.

The subcommittee will submit a report on its talks to the committee of wisemen to decide on the matter once and for all.

Nigerian head of state General Obasanjo and Malian President Moussa Traore last night held closed meetings with representatives of the inhabitants of the retrieved Moroccan Saharan regions. These formed a delegation of 180 Saharan compatriots who arrived in Fez yesterday.

SAHARAN REPRESENTATIVES ISSUE MEMORANDUM

LD051444 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 5, (MAP)--The Association or the Former Spanish Saharaous (AOSARIO) issued a memorandum relative to the request presented to the attention of the committee of sages of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the Islamic conference which will open in Fez (Morocco) May 6, and to international organizations.

This memorandum is centered on eight themes of which the most important are the following:

1. Refers to the AOSARIO legitimate right to express itself, as being an organization grouping movements of liberation, political parties which represented the currents of the military and political resistance in the Sahara before its decolonization.

2. The legality of the liberation movements and political parties (PUNS, JEMMA, MEREHOB, FLU, and the FLS branch of MEREHOB in Mauritania during the years 1973-74) which continue to frame [as received] under the name "AOSARIO" the Saharan people, which role yesterday was to fight colonialism in order to reintegrate within the mother country, and today to militate for the liberation of our families detained as hostages in the concentration camps installed in south Algeria.

3. The necessity to demonstrate that the political shutter "POLISARIO" was created only at the end of 1974 in Algeria by the late Boumediene's regime, and this by Moroccan and Mauritanian opponents, who have no genealogical link with the released Sahara part, consequently several years after the birth of the liberation movements and of political parties, which gathered within the AOSARIO. On the military shutter, it had only been a branch of the Algerian regular army, formed in this effect.

4. The three-party agreement of Madrid is not in contradiction with the OAU principles dealing with the intangibility of the frontiers and the colonialism sequel.

The Madrid agreement would only be the result or a decolonization process, for instance an already started calendar, which had recorded in the past the retrocession of Tarfaya to Morocco in 1959, and Ifni in 1969. All this clearly demonstrates that it had never existed immutable frontiers having an international juridicial value between the rest of Morocco and the part in which the Spanish colonialism took refuge after it had started the decolonization of the Sahara of which Saquiyah al-Hamra [POLISARIO Front] is only a fragment.

POLISARIO COMMUNIQUE ON LIBERATION OF AMGALA DISCOUNTED

LD041928 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Fez, 4 May, MAP--His Majesty King Hassan II today chaired a meeting of the National Security Council, which consists or political bodies in the country.

Authorized Moroccan sources have denied reports fabricated by the POLISARIO mercenaries yesterday on the liberation of Ambala.

These sources have said that the matter concerns an open attempt to mislead international public opinion at a time when the OAU wisemen subcommittee is holding contacts with the view of reducing the artificial tension in northwestern Africa.

The sources confirmed that this is not the first time that the POLISARIO has issued such "heroic communiques". These sources said that the OAU wisemen subcommittee could find out the true situation for itself in our recovered Saharan provinces and also see the level of development in them.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE FAHD DEPARTS 5 MAY AFTER TALKS

LD052352 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince and First Deputy Prime Minister His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz left Fez this afternoon. The Saudi crown prince was received earlier by his majesty the king. His royal highness was accompanied by Prince Muahmmad ibn 'Abdallah and His Royal Highness Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Present at the meeting was His Royal Highness Moulay 'Abdallah.

Prince Fahd was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Moulay 'Abdallah; Minister of State for Cultural Affairs Hadj M'hamed Bahnini; Interior Minister Driss al-Basri; his majesty's adviser Ahmed Bensoudah; the governor of the region; the Saudi ambassador to Morocco; and others.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI CONGRATULATES NEW BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

JN051801 Khartoum SUNA in English 1743 GMT 5 May 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, May 5 (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri sent a cable of congratulations to the Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher on the occasion of her party's victory at Britain's latest elections.

President Numayri expressed his confidence that Britain under her leadership would work hard for backing democracy, freedom and dignity in the whole world.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA DEPARTS; ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD062124 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba left this evening for Paris where he will undergo dental treatment. The great fighter will spend a few weeks in the French capital. Members of the government and the Political Bureau headed by Al-Hadi Nuwayrah, premier and secretary general of the party, were at Carthage International Airport to see him off.

President Bourguiba arrived at Orly Airport at about 1830 today Tunis time. He was welcomed on arrival by Minister of Education Christian Beullac.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR INFORMATION MINISTER ON TALKS WITH OAU SUBCOMMITTEE

LD051812 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Algiers yesterday between the members of the OAU subcommittee and a delegation of the POLISARIO Front. Mohammed Salem Ould Salek, the minister of information of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] discussed his meeting with our correspondent, [name indistinct].

[Ould Salek--begin recording] The OAU has taken decisions concerning Western Sahara and the question of Western Sahara is on the agenda of our continental organization. This is one of the most important questions in Africa today, namely, the question of liberation. You know that the OAU Charter gives particular importance to the question of liberation. The OAU was even created with the liberation of Africa as its aim. Therefore, the question of Western Sahara, just as those of Namibia, of South Africa and Zimbabwe, are today the most important African problems, to which the OAU gives particular importance and for which it makes a special effort. The visit of the OAU subcommittee comes within the framework of the implementation of the Khartoum decision. The Khartoum decision reaffirms those of Libreville and Mauritius in which the African heads of state decided to call an extraordinary summit meeting of the OAU concerning the decolonization of Western Sahara. So, by the Khartoum decision, as you know, the OAU again reaffirmed the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence. The subcommittee has therefore come to contact the interested sides. The meeting with a delegation of the POLISARIO Front, led by its assistant secretary general and including our chairman of the Council of Ministers and our minister of foreign affairs as well as other members of our organization, is regarded by us as the most important of all the subcommittee's meetings during this visit, owing to the fact that the Sahran people are the most closely interested and essential side in this conflict in which the Saharan people are facing Morocco and Mauritania. The talks concerned the essence of the question, that is, the question of the occupation of our country by two African forces, and the fact that two African countries have violated the OAU Charter, putting into question the frontiers inherited from the colonial era, and have violated the Saharan people's right to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Here then is a violation that goes far beyond Western Sahara. Here is a dangerous question created by two member countries of the OAU. So, as far as we are concerned, the question is, in fact, to force two members of the OAU--the question is for us that this continental organization, our African organization, should force, then, Morocco and Mauritania--to respect the OAU Charter. We have even recalled that since 1975, that is since the liberation by the Western Saharan people of their territory from Spain and the aggression of Morocco and Mauritania, there has been destabilization in Africa [words indistinct] this has been due to the fact that the OAU has not forced Morocco and Mauritania to respect the OAU Charter. Therefore, in a way, this aggression by Morocco and Mauritania against our country, the placing into doubt of the SDAR's borders, has created a very grave precedent for Africa and has even created a new era of African confrontation. This serves the advantage only of powers outside Africa, that is, of Africa's enemies. It must be said that we have laid stress on this precedent and the Nigerian and Malian presidents, who are joint chairmen of this subcommittee, have been very appreciative of this, owing to the fact that Morocco's expansionism is aimed not only at the Sahara but also at a certain number of (?other) countries.

The talks have been very fruitful and we, both sides, consider that at the beginning of July (?last year) the POLISARIO Front set in motion the dynamism of peace in the region and the opponents and enemies of the SDAR (?and the attackers) of our people have done everything possible to obstruct this dynamism of peace, Morocco in particular. We therefore feel that it is high time that the OAU forces Morocco to respect the OAU Charter and requests and even demands the withdrawal of the occupation forces from our country, which we consider a sine qua non for the return of peace to the region. [end recording]

SDAR 'GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE' ISSUES WARNING TO MAURITANIA

AU051430 Rome ANSA in English 0835 GMT 5 May 79 AU

[Text] Paris, 5 May (ANSA)--The foreign affairs chief of the West Saharan government-in-exile, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, has warned here that if Mauritania does not take responsibility for the conclusion of peace in the zone, it would shortly have to take responsibility for the resumption of hostilities.

Interviewed for the latest number of the Third World monthly, GROWTH OF YOUNG NATIONS, Hakim Brahim pointed to the Nouakchott government's "lack of courage" in accepting its responsibilities for peace in the zone.

The government-in-exile, through the guerrillas or the POLISARIO Front, is fighting for the full independence of the West Sahara, which was partitioned between Mauritania and Morocco when the colonial power, Spain, withdrew. "We appeal for a political solution so that this region may know harmony and stability once again. But we say no to the peace of cemeteries--any solution must respect our right to the Arab republic's sovereignty".

The Saharan minister also admitted that France, where Mauritanian Premier Ahmed Ould Bouceif is currently on a visit, can play a role in finding a settlement, but he warned that the Paris authorities must remain neutral between the parties involved.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON 26 APRIL-3 MAY OFFENSIVES

LD052358 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] A Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry communique says that Saharan revolutionaries attacked the positions of the Moroccan expansionist forces in the northern front, within the Houari Boumediene offensive. The communique says that garrisons of Guelat Zammur, Zouirat and (Basib) in southern Morocco were attacked on 26, 27, 28 and 30 April, and on 1, 2 and 3 May. The Moroccan invasion forces sustained considerable material losses. The Saharan revolutionaries seized a significant quantity of ammunition, 24 Moroccan officers were killed and 30 wounded.

CABINET MEETS 6 MAY, ISSUES STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM

TA061241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] Israel's Cabinet has been meeting this morning for its weekly session. For an up-to-date report we go over to the prime minister's office and our reporter there, David Essing:

The Israeli Government has just issued a statement again defining its stand on the status of Jerusalem. Cabinet secretary Arye Na'or read out Israel's positions to reporters outside the prime minister's Jerusalem office.

[Na'or--begin recording] The Government of Israel declares and reiterates: Jerusalem is the eternal, united, indivisible capital of the State of Israel. Unlike the period of the Jordanian occupation, there has existed in Jerusalem, ever since 8 June 1967, total freedom of access for Jews, Christians and Muslims to their respective holy places. That shall always be. Thank you. [end recording]

[Essing] The Israeli statement today is a reaction to Egypt's call for an Islamic summit to discuss the status of Jerusalem.

In other business the government discussed the setting up of an aliyah [immigration] authority headed by government representatives. His deputy would be a member of the Jewish Agency. The authority would meet once a month to determine aliyah policy and resources for aliyah. Responsibility for the absorption of new immigrants, according to the prime minister's proposal, would be with the Jewish Agency. The government is to continue its discussion of aliyah at another meeting. This is David Essing at the prime minister's office.

More on Jerusalem Statement

TA061625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] The Cabinet has stated today again that Jerusalem is the eternal capital of Israel, a single and indivisible city. It has also stated that since the Jordanian occupation of part of the city came to an end all faiths have free access to the holy places. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the declaration was made in the wake of a letter sent last week by the Egyptian UN ambassador to the UN secretary general in which he stated that East Jerusalem will, in the future, be under Arab sovereignty. The prime minister decided to raise the Jerusalem issue in the Cabinet meeting so that it cannot be said that Israel accepts the position expressed by Egypt.

In the Cabinet meeting Education Minister Zevulun Hammer raised the question of the security of the Judaea and Samaria Jewish settlers following the recent events in Neve Tzuf. The defense minister answered him sharply saying that the settlers claims are unfounded, adding that the IDF is present in Judaea and Samaria and it alone will defend the settlers.

Hebron Demonstrators Criticized

TA061819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Here is more on the Cabinet meeting today. The meeting was not supposed to deal with disputed or political issues, but several issues were raised which caused discussion and argument among the participants. The government discussed the events in the Hadassa building in Hebron, the demonstration of the Qiryat Arba' women who continue to occupy the building.

The matter or the personal security of the settlers in the territories was also raised. An agreement was later reached on the issue of Israel's attitude toward the status of Jerusalem. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports:

[Schiffer--begin recording] Moriya Nativ, a 3-year old girl, will return to her mother who is in the Hadassa building in the heart of Hebron. Aharon Peretz, 7, will also join his mother who is also demonstrating with a group of 15 Qiryat Arba' women who entered the deserted Hadassa hospital building over a week ago for the purpose of renewing the Jewish community in Hebron. This decision was made in the Cabinet meeting today during a debate on this issue. The subject was raised by Minister Ari'el Sharon who told the Cabinet members that Moriya Nativ left the building for a dental appointment last Thursday, and when her father wanted to return her to the hospital building the military authorities would not allow it. Aharon Peretz, the 7-year old boy who managed to get into the building, was removed by the military authorities and since then, according to Minister Sharon, the two children have not stopped crying. Therefore, Minister Sharon asked that the Cabinet allow this family reunion. Minister Sharon also requested that a teacher be allowed to enter the deserted building to instruct the 45 children present.

The prime minister took advantage of the opportunity and launched a severe attack against Gush Emunim without mentioning it by name. The small children should be returned to their mothers, he said, but houses are not seized in Israel, either in Hebron or in Tel Aviv. If anyone seizes a house in Tel Aviv, an evacuation order is immediately issued against him. The government, Mr Begin said, will not cooperate with those seizing houses. Settlement will not be dictated to us--settlement will take place according to Cabinet decisions. Those who claim there has been no settlement to date are liars, even if they are very religious. The prime minister mentioned that during the present government's term in office 28 settlements have been built in the territories. We shall not heed this arrogance of haughtiness, and, as far as I am concerned, they may call me a traitor and a trouble-maker of Israel. We, not they, were elected to run the government and we will continue to do so. The prime minister hinted that he has so far asked the defense minister not to use force against the women. Mr Begin suggested that the women, who have demonstrated for over a week now, return to their husbands. If a decision to use force has to be made, we will make such a decision, the prime minister said. However, he expressed the hope that this will not be necessary.

On the affair of settling inside Hebron, Minister Ari'el Sharon said that it is the Jews' right to live in Hebron in places that once belonged to Jews, in places where lands need not be seized and Arab residents need not be evicted.

Minister Hammer commented that if the Cabinet had made clear-cut decisions regarding settlement in Hebron, the women's demonstration in the Hadassa building could have been prevented. Minister Hammer also raised the question of safeguarding the security of the Jewish settlers in the territories. Mr Hammer wanted to know if the settlers lives are indeed endangered. Defense Minister Weizman answered that the IDF is present in Judaea and Samaria and it alone will defend the settlers. It is possible that the Cabinet will discuss this issue during one of the coming meetings of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

Further on Begin Comments

TA062027 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Begin reported in the Cabinet meeting today that in tomorrow's opening session of the Knesset he will announce new Israeli peace initiatives and will call on the rich Arab countries to cooperate on the issue of settling the refugee problem. Mr Begin also announced that he will be prepared to head the Likud's list in the next elections and that he wants to head up the next government but only for half of its term in office, since he wants to withdraw from political life at the age of 70.

SECOND MEETING OF JOINT MILITARY COMMITTEE BEGINS

TA061457 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The inhabitants of Al-'Arish welcomed the members of the military delegations which met for the second time at the administration building with flags and calls hailing Begin and As-Sadat. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel reports from Al-'Arish. [Begin recording]

[Daniyel] If on the first meeting they sat at separate tables, today the Israeli and Egyptian representatives sat together. The opening session was preceded by a social gathering. Egyptian and Israeli officers sat together, drinking coffee and holding very friendly talks. The session was opened with the remarks of the Israeli chairman, Brig Gen Dov Si'on.

[Si'on] We have invited you here before the final delivery of one area and the town of Al-'Arish so that you can see with your own eyes that we are advancing together, as President as-Sadat said: One side takes one step and the other side takes two steps. We are able to work together in this committee and realize the peace treaty, so that you can see the inhabitants and the town of Al-'Arish. We are very happy that you are happy to return here and that the inhabitants welcome you.

[Danyel] Brig Gen Dov Si'on announced the establishment of subcommittees which are already holding initial discussions. Committees were set up today for the demarcation of the border, for the transfer of military installations and bases to the Egyptian border police, a committee which will deal with the removal and marking of obstacles and minefields. Another issue to be discussed by a committee is communications between Israel and Egypt. Representatives of both air forces are already holding discussions on the reactivation of the airfield in Al-'Arish. The two chairmen will discuss the ceremonies to be held on 25 and 27 May and according to Si'on, other issues of mutual trust and assistance will also be discussed.

The Egyptian chairman, Brig Gen Sayf ad-Din, smiled and received photographs of his previous visit. At the beginning of the meeting he said:

[Ad-Din in Arabic, followed by Hebrew translation] As Honorable President as-Sadat said: We want peace. According to the honorable president's belief, we, as the armed forces and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, believe every word uttered by President as-Sadat. With God's will, when Egyptian sovereignty returns to Al-'Arish and later to the Sinai, peace and prosperity will return to the entire region. I think that the building of peace is harder than the preparations for war. [end recording]

BILL FOR REQUISITION OF NEGEV LAND TO BE PRESNTED

TA061123 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 6 May 79 1 TA

[Text] The ministerial legislation committee pproved the presentation of a bill to the Knesset regarding the requisition of land in the Negev for the purpose of constructing the new airfields.

According to the bill, the state will be able to appropriate the lands within 6 months, regardless of the negotiations on compensation to the Bedouins. The bill is necessary because the existing legal situation does not permit seizure of the lands according to the evacuation timetable pertaining to the airbases in the Sinai.

Tamir on Proposed Expropriation

TA061911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir said today that the defense minister or the finance minister will be in charge of implementing the law of procuring lands in the Negev. In a talk with our correspondent Shmuel Tal the justice minister said that a ministerial team headed by the prime minister will convene the day after tomorrow to decide on the scope of the area to be expropriated for the Negev airfields and on the benefits to be given to the Bedouins that will be evacuated from the area.

In reaction to remarks made by MK Shulamit Aloni today in criticism of the way the negotiations with the Bedouins are conducted, he justice minister said there is no basis for the claim that the Bedouins were deprived of the right to appeal in court against the expropriation of land. The Bedouis, he said, are allowed to bring their case before an appeals committee and they can appeal the decisions of this committee before a district court.

BEGIN SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO THATCHER

TA061415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister today sent a congratulatory message to the British Prime Minister Elect Margaret Thatcher wishing her success in her office. Mr Begin also sent a message to the outgoing prime minister, James Callaghan. The contents of the messages will be made public after the two personages receive them.

KNESSET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

TA061140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] An official Knesset delegation headed by Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Shamir left today for a visit to Australia and New Zeland. This visit is to reciprocate the visit the Australian Parliament delegation paid to Israel some 2 years ago. During the visit Mr Shamir will meet with the prime ministers and the foreign ministers of Australia and New Zealand. The members of the delegation will also meet with representatives of the Jewish communities and will participate in Independence Day celebrations.

MINISTER PAT ON AMOUNT OF U.S. AID, LOAN

TA061115 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 6 May 79 p 4 TA

[By Y. Peri'el, economic correspondent in the U.S.]

[Text] Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Gid'on Pat disclosed last weekend that the special U.S. aid that had been promised to Israel following the signing of the peace agreement with Egypt amounts to only $800 million and not $3 billion as the U.S. administration asserted.

At a meeting with members of the U.S.-Israeli Chamber of Commerce, Minister Pat said that it had been made clear to him in the talks he had in Washington that the U.S. administration would directly allot to Israel only $800 million from the budget--the sum of the grant that has been promised to us. According to Minister Pat, the outstanding $2.2 billion that had been promised to Israel as a loan in the context of aid, will not be extended by the administration. The United States informed Israel that it would have to seek the money from commercial banks at customary rates of interest, with the administration providing state collateral for that purpose. The administration included in its budget the sum of some $200 million to cover the possibility that Israel would be unable to repay the loan.

To receive a regular commercial bank loan, Israel would not require U.S. Government collateral. Every bank would make such sums available to us at normal rates of interest, as Israel is known to have repaid on time every debt it ever accrued, the minister said.

Mr Pat noted that loans Israel received from the U.S. administration so far had not been disbursed by the banks directly, since they carried a lower interest--from 2 to 4 percent--which constituted a subsidization of the loan.

Mr Gid'on Pat noted that owing to the terms of the U.S. loan, during the next 10 years Israel would have to pay about $2 billion for the interest alone, and after that period of time it will still have to repay the $2.2 billion it took as a loan.

AIR FORCE PLANES ATTACK TERRORIST BASES IN LEBANON

TA060905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] Air force planes attacked terrorist concentrations in Lebanon this morning. All our planes returned safely to their bases. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

The bases attacked are concentrated in the area of Mukhayyam Nahr al-Barid near the port of Tripoli in northern Lebanon. These bases were used by the terrorists for training and organization and terrorists preparing attacks in Israel set out from there.

TERRORISTS SHELL CHRISTIAN VILLAGES 6 MAY

TA061724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 May 79 TA

[Text] This afternoon the terrorists in southern Lebanon opened mortar and artillery fire on the villages of the Christian enclave north of Metulla. The fire was directed from their positions in the Beaufort fortress and Arnun. The villages of Marj 'Uyun, Al-Qulay'ah and Dayr Mimas were shelled.

Our correspondent Yehezq'el Hame'iri reports that last night terrorists raided the Shi'ite village of (Mukhbayd) in the central enclave, hitting several residences and vehicles with bazookas and light weapons. The local Shi'ites, who belong to the militias, pushed the attackers back. The terrorists reached the village through a UN-controlled area and they also effected their withdrawal this way.

UN SPOKESMAN PROTESTS KIDNAPINGS BY CHRISTIANS

TA041421 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] The UN spokesman in Jerusalem accuses the Christian militias in southern Lebanon of kidnaping three Dutch UN soldiers this morning from an observation post several kilometers east of Rosh Haniqra. The spokesman says that the militiamen took the three UN soldiers to the village of Ad-Duhayrah near the border in the Christian enclave. According to him the militias have also detained a civilian UN worker who conveyed supplies by truck to the UN units in the region. He was detained in the village of 'Alma ash-Sha'b. The spokesman announced that for the time being the fate of all these detainees is not known. The UN spokesman accuses the militias of violating their promise to allow the UN soldiers to transfer supplies to the An-Naqurah [UN] headquarters 3 times a week.

Villagers Confirm Reports

TA041425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] The inhabitants of the village of (Zahira) in south Lebanon confirmed they had kidnaped three UN Dutch soldiers and two civilians working at UN headquarters in An-Naquirah. The villagers said this is in retaliation for the death of an inhabitant of their village in a clash with UN Dutch soldiers near UN headquarters in An-Naqurah.

Christian militia commander Major Sa'd Haddad firmly denied that his forces had kidnaped the five men. Our correspondent Yehezq'el Hame'iri has learned that commander of the UN Forces Emmanuel Erskine phoned Haddad and asked him to intervene for the release of the kidnaped. Haddad and Erskine will meet this afternoon. Haddad also denied the UN announcement that his forces had again blocked the axes leading to the UN headquarters in An-Naqurah. According to him, this was a lie meant to defame the militias.

Release of UNIFIL Men

TA042018 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] The four UNIFIL men who were detained this morning by residents of Ad-Duhayrah village in southern Lebanon were released this afternoon. The UN spokesman in Jerusalem, Ernesto (Rochard), said that the four had returned unscathed to the UNIFIL position at An-Naqurah. Earlier, UNIFIL Commander General Erskine met with militia commander Major Haddad. The meeting was held at Metulla. Afterwards the two went to the village of Ad-Duhayrah, and the villagers released their prisoners. The four include three Dutchmen and one Finn.

MOURNING SERVICE FOR MOTAHHARI CONTINUES IN QOM

LD041118 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Invited by the Imam Khomeyni, a mourning service commemorating the lofty position of the martyr of the religious community and of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the Ayatollah Motahhari, has continued in the Feyziyeh School in Qom since 0900 this morning. Hundreds of thousands of our compatriots hailing from the four corners of the realm, together with various groups of the Qom citizenry, side by side with the leader of the revolution, participated in this auspicious gathering to mourn the memory of the martyred professor. The ulema, the great authorities, teachers from Qom's religious-scientific community, and representatives of the air and ground forces and of the General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic took part in these ceremonies to express condolences and sympathy with the people.

Khomeyni Delivers Oration

LD042030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] At the memorial ceremony held this morning at Feyziyeh School in Qom for Prof Morteza Motahhari, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, addressed the crowd, and alluding to the distinctions between the monotheistic school and other schools, said: The difference between this and other schools is that the prominent figures adhering to this school welcome martyrdom, believing that the faithful one is imprisoned in this world and that only martyrdom can free him.

Continuing his speech, the imam said:

[Khomeyni--begin recording] In the name of the Almighty, the merciful, the compassionate, one of the differences between the monotheistic school and other deviationist and atheist schools is that the prominent figures beloning to this school welcome martyrdom. They embrace martyrdom, believing that there are other sublime and [word indistinct] worlds beyond this one.

Our young men desire martyrdom; our committed ulemas volunteer for martyrdom and those who do not believe in God, those who do not believe in the day of judgment--these are the people who should be afraid; these are the people who must fear martyrdom. We, and the followers of the monotheistic school, are not afraid of martyrdom; they can try us, as they did.

One of the points proven and stated by religious tradition is this: According to tradition, it is through the debauchees that, God willing, our religion is confirmed.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi--this debauchee--wittingly or unwittingly confirmed our religion, for the more extensive the oppression, the more extensive the repression, the better the religion of justice is confirmed. It is through his oppression that the oppressor affirms the religion of justice. It has always been this way. It is through the pharaonic attitude and its uprising that the holy Koran affirms Moses. It was through his rebellion that Abu Sofyan confirmed the religion of the Prophet. Therefore, it is by means of his rebellion and oppression and repression that Mohammad Reza confirmed Islam.

In the same way that our religion is confirmed by spiritual thinkers, God says that the corrupt classes, the debauchee personalities strengthen Islam, too. I said it is strengthened rather than that they mean to strengthen it. This debauchee figure who shed the blood of our beloved confirmed God's religion, our religion.

Our revolution was confirmed by his blood. This revolution must live; this movement must live; to live it involves much bloodshed. So shed blood--our life will be prolonged. Murder us, for our nation will become more alert. We are not afraid of death, but you will not benefit from our deaths. This shows your desperation--you murder our thinkers in the darkness of the night. It is because you lack logic. If you had any logic, then you would have entered into a dialog, talks. But you have no logic--your logic is based on terrorism. Islamic logic rejects terrorism for it has logic. However, by assassinating our great figures our Islam is confirmed. Our movement has been resurrected; it has resumed its life at all levels in Iran. If it did suffer from any weakness, it has now been resurrected. Had it not been for the martyrdom of this great personality, had this great number died a natural death in bed, then there would not have been such confirmation, such a wave.

A wave is rising throughout the world--the world where there is adherence to Islam. Other countries, my brothers, must not be afraid of this wave. Dying does not mean nothingness; it is life. Life is in the other world, it is in this world where death is present. So do not be afraid of death. We are not afraid of death.

Those who believe death is nothingness should be afraid of death. So why should the Muslims be afraid of death? Why should the ulemas be afraid of death? This school remains; the school of Islam will remain. This movement will remain until such time when these rotten roots are buried, until such time when these feeble plots are neutralized.

God be with you; God be with our brothers and sisters. All of you are useful for Islam; all of you have promoted the movement. Now let us move forward. God bless you. [end recording]

'ARAFAT, MONTAZERI EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON MOTAHHARI KILLING

LD041332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, sent a telegram to Ayatollah Montazeri expressing condolences on the martyrdom of the great struggler Islam, His Eminence Ayatollah Motahhari. The text of the telegram follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The criminals' step in assassinating the great scholar His Eminence Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari has greatly shaken us. However, you know better than all people that the path to Islamic revolution is strewn with victims, blood and tears. We express our condolences for the demise of the late ayatollah, who chose the path of great salvation, which is martyrdom for God, and beseech the great God to lend us all support in order to carry out the revolution until the phase of final victory.

[Signed] Your brother, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and commander in chief of the Palestine forces.

Ayatollah Montazeri sent the following message in reply to the telegram of condolences by Yasir 'Arafat:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. My brother strugglers, His Excellency Abu 'Ammar, leader of the PLO--may his glory last.

After sending you my greetings, I wish to express my gratitude for the fact that Your Excellency, in continuing along the joint Islamic course, has been good enough to send a message of condolences in connection with the martyrdom of my companion in arms, brother Ayatollah Haj Sheykh Morteza Motahhari.

Just as you have graciously noted, the path of revolution and victory is one of self-sacrifice, martyrdom, blood and tears. May I add that our dear Islam, which is the symbol of the loftiest schools of revolution in history, has constantly taught us that along the path for good we should not fear giving up our lives and not shrink from any self-denial in order to uproot the wicked tree of universal Satan. The Iran Islamic revolution, under the leadership of the Imam Khomeyni, is pursuing this lofty goal with decisiveness, and the martyrdom of the great scholar and Muslim philosopher, Ayatollah Motahhari, has taken place in this very context. The foes of Iran's Islamic revolution should know that by an act of treacherous assassination the brave Iranian nation will be more determined to crush the designs and the agents of colonialism from East and West.

I beseech the Almighty God for health and success for you and other Palestinian leaders in bringing into fruition the revolution of the Palestine nation. I cherish the hope that all the movements of the weak and oppressed peoples of the world will be crowned with total victory as soon as possible. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Hoseyn Ali Montazeri.

TEHRAN REPORTS ENTEZAM PRESS CONFERENCE

LD061822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] At a gathering of correspondents today, the government spokesman provided some information regarding the outcome of the meeting between Husayn al-Husayni, secretary general of the Al-Amal Organization of Lebanon, and Prime Minister Engineer Bazargan. 'Abbas Amir Entezam said: The prime minister held talks with Husayn al-Husayni regarding the Imam Musa as-Sadr's kidnaping and the Israeli attack on southern Lebanon.

'Abbas Amir Entezam added: Regarding the Imam Musa as-Sadr's kidnaping, the prime minister stressed that this was regarded as an important issue by the Iranian Government and that great efforts would be made to resolve the matter.

The government spokesman said: The prime minister spoke with the secretary general of the Al-Amal Organization regarding the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon. He said that these attacks and Israel's domination over a part of Lebanon's territory were a colonialist plot aimed at setting up a racist government, similar to the Israeli Government, which, unfortunately, the world views with indifference and complacency. The Iranian Government will endeavor to see that UN resolutions on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over its territory are achieved. Amir Entezam noted that in the course of the meeting the prime minister said: In general, the Iranian Government wants to see Lebanon become united and its independence and territorial integrity preserved. The government spokesman said: Recently the newspaper KEYHAN published a text of the new draft of the constitution. What has been published, however, is not the draft of the constitution that the government is studying. The newspaper publication has created this misunderstanding among the people in the country.

He added: In contacts the people make with us, the people often complain that their rights hve not been reflected in the constitutionn, while the original draft has not yet been published by the government. Even if the draft is published, it will still be amenable to amendment, and it is the representatives of the people in the Constituent Assembly who should approve its implementation. The government spokesman added: Thus, it could be possible that certain points could be omitted after the draft is published. But after seeking public views, the legitimate rights of all the individuals in the nation will be taken into account. Amir Entezam stressed: I ask my brothers to send their true representatives to the Constituent Assembly to reflect their demands.

Following the explanations provided by the government spokesman, one of the correspondents asked: When will the text of the draft constitution be published?

Amir Entezam said: The draft of the constitution, which the government is currently studying, will be published within the next month or two for public debate.

The government spokesman then said: I said in my previous press conference that, according to information we have obtained, a number of motor cars and houses that have been placed at the disposal of certain individuals by SAVAK belong to the government. But this should not lead to the bothering of individuals and creating problems for them. Until a full investigation is made in this connection, and until these motor cars and houses have been identified, no one is entitled to bother their compatriot brothers and sisters.

Another correspondent asked: It is being said that a group of Forghan members has been arrested. Does the government confirm this? Would you be prepared to give us some information on this?

The government spokesman said: Yes. A group of people has been arrested, but let us go a little further and obtain more information. Rest assured that we will inform you of the results of our investigation and the measures that the government has taken in this regard will be published gradually.

Our correspondent, 'Abdorreza Nuri, asked: In recent speeches it is being noted that the agents of terrorism are associated with the leftist groups. Do you have any evidence in this connection, and can you confirm this?

Amir Entezam said: I, as the government spokesman, will not make any comment until all the evidence is fully compiled and clarified as to who has perpetrated these inhumane acts.

Our correspondent noted: Bearing in mind the speeches made, will the government impose certain restrictions on the political activities of leftist groups?

The government spokesman said: What has been said are personal views. The government, however, will stop any counterrevolutionary activity, be it by the left, by the right or by the moderates. We do not intend to stop these groups from issuing statements, making speeches or publishing newspapers. However, should certain problems be created for the people, the government will take action in response to them.

A correspondent asked: You are on the Forghan's assassination list. How do you feel about this?

Amir Entezam said: I have chosen my path. Nothing whatsoever bothers me. I am even more determined to fulfill the duties I have to the Iranian revolution in the best manner possible.

Another correspondent asked: In light of the fact that Yazdi has given top priority to abrogating military pacts and other colonialist treaties, then why is it that the Iranian-U.S. bilateral treaty has not been abrogated yet?

The government spokesman said: There are more than 1,000 agreements, and all these agreements must be carefully reviewed to safeguard Iran's interests. I believe these reviews have reached the completion stage, and the outcome of the matter will be announced shortly.

Another correspondent said: Some people believe that the lawyers who are being consulted in the United States with a view to protecting Iran's interests in connection with the Iranian-U.S. bilateral agreements, and who have taken the oath of allegiance to their own constitution, cannot protect Iran's interests.

The government spokesman said: The lawyers who are reviewing Iranian-U.S. agreements are supervised, on approval of the Cabinet, by an Iranian named Mahmud Eraqi. Furthermore, no foreign lawyer has yet been employed, but some lawyers may be hired in the future. We cannot treat everybody in the same way. It should be remembered that when a police state was ruling Iran there were a number of humanitarian Americans who were shouting in protest and defending our demands. Moreover, let the government choose and make public its selected individuals. Then you can raise whatever criticism you may have.

The same correspondent added: But Sanjabi's deputy announced that two lawyers have been hired.

The government spokesman said: Perhaps you have heard that at the International Court in The Hague a British lawyer voted in favor of the Iranian nation and against his own country.

One of the correspondents asked: Will Iran's oil exports to Egypt be cut off? The government spokesman said: The question of cutting off oil exports to Egypt should be studied, and the outcome of the government's decision will be announced by the Foreign Ministry.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AL-HUSAYNI VISIT, AS-SADR DISAPPEARANCE

LD062022 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, secretary general of the Lebanese Al-Amal Organization, at a press and radio-television interview this afternoon, spoke with journalists about the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr and the issue of southern Lebanon. The secretary general of Al-Amal Organization of Lebanon said: We have come to this country to discuss our issues and difficulties with our brothers. He said: The issue of the occupation of southern Lebanon and the disappearance of the Imam Musa as-Sadr are two matters that are fully linked to each other, so much so that these two ought to be regarded as a single issue. [Word indistinct] Imam Musa as-Sadr with his extraordinary personality and his leadership of the faithful and struggling groups was a major obstacle to the implementation of the Zionists and colonialist plans, whose aim is to eliminate southern Lebanon and trample the rights of the Palestinian nation.

Regarding the position of the Islamic Government of Iran on the issue of southern Lebanon, the secretary general of the Al-Amal movement said: The Iranian Government regards the continuous Israeli attacks and aggression in southern Lebanon and the occupation of a part of southern Lebanon as a colonialist conspiracy intended to create an imperialist state like that of Israel. We regret the indifference that the world manifests on this issue. Moreover, the Iranian Government has made great efforts in seeking to implement the UN resolution on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and the consolidation of the Lebanese Government's control over all the southern territories in this country and the preservation of the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Thus, Iran has asked its permanent delegate at the United Nations officially to communicate the need for the execution of the relevant resolution to the UN members.

Yazdi Discusses As-Sadr

LD051342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0130 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Husayn al-Husayni, general secretary of the Al-Amal Organization, and representatives from that organization met with Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. During the meeting the critical situation in southern Lebanon, which has been attacked by Israel, and the issue of the disappearance of the Imam Musa as-Sadr were discussed.

Husayn al-Husayni handed the minister of foreign affairs a statement in which the kidnaping of the Imam Musa as-Sadr and the southern Lebanon problem--which are interconnected--were discussed at length.

During the meeting our country's minister of foreign affairs explained the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran's position on Lebanon's territorial integrity and particularly the issue of southern Lebanon and the kidnaping of the Imam Musa as-Sadr. He noted that the Imam Khomeyni has often declared: We believe that the issue of Imam Musa as-Sadr is our own problem and I thank all those people who are striving to solve this big problem with truthfulness and good will.

The minister of foreign affairs added: During all the meetings with the ambassadors of the Islamic countries to Iran, assistance has been sought for a solution of the Imam Musa as-Sadr problem.

The general secretary of the Al-Amal Organization asked some questions about items in certain newspapers published by the Arab countries pertaining to the recent visit by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud of Libya. Answers were provided to these questions. No relations have been established between the two countries and whatever is written contrary to the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is incorrect and is rebutted.

With regard to Bazargan's visit to Libya, Dr Yazdi said: In this connection no definite decision has been made. The minister of foreign affairs noted that he could soon contact Iran's permament representative at the United Nations so that he might call on the Security Council members to carry out the provisions of UN Resolutions 425, 246 and 44 pertaining to a complete withdrawal by Israel from southern Lebanon and to help secure the existence, territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon and its independence.

The foreign minister also noted that during the Islamic congress in Rabat he would raise the question of southern Lebanon and that of Imam Musa as-Sadr--which constitute a single problem.

In conclusion, he emphasized that the Iranian nation, with all its might, supports the Muslims in Lebanon and added: Iran will pay full attention to the solution of the problem of southern Lebanon and of the Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Giulio Tamagnini, the Italian ambassador to Iran, also met Ebrahim Yazdi this morning. During this meeting questions of interest to the two countries were discussed. Pertaining to the fate of the Imam Musa as-Sadr--who, it has been claimed, left Libya for Rome--the Italian ambassador said: Scrupulous and thorough investigations were carried out by the Italian authorities. It has been established that the description of the person who traveled from Libya to Rome, accompanied by two others and carrying a passport and air ticket under the name of the Imam Musa as-Sadr, does not correspond to the imam's description. He affirmed that the Italian Government's official view is that the Imam Musa as-Sadr and his companions never came to Italy, and this fact has already been communicated to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of Iranian Islamic revolution, and to Engineer Bazargan, the prime minister.

Tehran Clarifies Jallud Statement

LD061800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Last night we reported a news item for you from KEYHAN which said that Staff Major Jallud has said that Imam Musa as-Sadr has been murdered. In tonight's edition of ETTELA'AT, quoting Ebrahim al-Bashari, the director of foreign propaganda in Libya, comments have been made denying the item reported in last night's news. Al-Bashari said:

I want to give you some explanations concerning the speech made by Staff Major Jallud, the prime minister of Libya. He was quoted as having said that Imam Musa as-Sadr has been killed. The fact of the matter, however, is that the translation of his speech was incorrect. What 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said in his speech was that those who killed Dr 'Ali Shari'ati and the Ayatollah Motahhari, and those who killed [name indistinct] may also be the ones responsible for the affair of Imam Musa as-Sadr. He did not say that Imam Musa as-Sadr has been killed, because Jallud has no information concerning this subject.

Al-Bashari, after giving some details about the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, added: In order to show our gratitude to the Imam Khomeyni and the Iranian Islamic brothers, we are willing to organize a joint committee composed of delegates from Libya and Iran to study and investigate this matter, so that they can go both to Libya and Italy. We can put all the documents at their disposal so that they can clarify the question.

As-Sadr's Sister in Esfahan

LD062004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] The sister of Imam Musa as-Sadr, the head of the Lebanese Shi'ites, and the Muslim Lebanese women accompanying her, arrived in Esfahan to a grand welcome staged by 20,000 Esfahan citizens today. The Ayatollah Khademi, a notable religious leader in Esfahan, was also present at the welcoming ceremonies. Imam Musa as-Sadr's sister will address a meeting tomorrow and speak on the struggles of Imam Musa as-Sadr.

NO FURTHER PUBLIC MEETINGS AT KHOMEYNI'S RESIDENCE

LD050900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by Imam Khomeyni's office:

In His exalted name. While expressing gratitude and appreciation to all the esteemed neighbors of the imam's place of residence, who at all hours of the day and night have cheerfully welcomed the callers on the imam, the Imam Khomeyni's office announces that in accordance with the instructions of His Great Eminence the Imam Khomeyni, in order to assure the comfort of the people of the district at large, his public meetings will be canceled effective today.

From now on his great eminence's public meetings will be confined to Thursdays and Fridays between 0900 and 1130. They will be held in the Feyziyeh school.

The Imam's office begs all the dear sisters and brothers not to visit the imam's residence to meet him.

We thank the esteemed Iranian nation in anticipation of their cooperation.

[Signed] The office of the Imam Khomeyni.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES OMAN LIBERATION FRONT DELEGATION

LD061748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] A five-man delegation representing the Front for the Liberation of Oman was received by the leader of the Islamic revolution this afternoon, whom they congratulated on the establishment of the Iranian Islamic Republic. At this meeting, Imam Khomeyni made a speech in which he pointed out: If nations come to know Islam better, they will attain victory. The problems of some Muslim nations are caused by aliens who do not allow the Muslim to know the true Islam. The imam said: Islam contains the ingredients to bring happiness to all nations, whereas other schools eventually lead to dictatorship.

KHOMEYNI SENDS MESSAGE TO BANGLADESH PRESIDENT

LD061530 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] His Great Eminence Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, sent a message to General Ziaur Rahman, the president of Bangladesh, in response to a message from the Bangladesh leader. The text of Imam Khomeyni's message follows:

In the name of Almighty God. Your Excellency Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh: We thank you for your kind message about the victory of the noble Iranian nation in establishing an Islamic Republic in our beloved country. We wish success and happiness for the Muslim nation of Bangladesh and hope that our Islamic Republic, which is based on the unity and cooperation and the progress of Muslims throughout the world, will play a decisive role in the realization of the sublime Islamic goals and the well-being of all the Muslims of the world.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

PAKISTAN ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SHARI'AT-MADARI

LD051826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Mr Ali Arshad, the Pakistani ambassador in Iran, has been received by His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, to whom we conveyed the friendly message of General Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan, as well as his greetings and congratulations for the establishment of the Islamic Republic in Iran. His Great Eminence Shari'at-Madari, while thanking him, emphasized the need for the unity of the Muslims of the world, expecially the Muslims of Iran and Pakistan, and added that any differences and quarrels between the Suni and Shi'ite brothers in Pakistan would lead to the weakening of the Muslims and the strengthening of the imperialists and colonialists.

USSR'S SEMEN SKACHKOV ARRIVES IN TEHRAN FOR TALKS

LD041122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, has come to Tehran. According to a TASS agency dispatch, he is expected to have talks with our country's authorities pertaining to Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation.

GENDARMERIE COMMANDER RESIGNS; NEW APPOINTMENT MADE

LD051250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] Brig Gen Ezatollah Momtaz has resigned his post of commander of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran and has started work after being appointed by the interior minister as special adviser for law enforcement affairs.

It was announced today that Brig Gen Elias Daneshvar has been appointed by the interior minister to the post of commander of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Brig Gen Elias Daneshvar began his army service in 1949 and continued his service in the gendarmerie as a lieutenant colonel. In the gendarmerie he was active in the posts of commander in various regions in Khuzestan, Baft, Kerman and Western Azarbayjan and retired in 1978. His last post in office was in charge of tribal affairs in the gendarmerie.

AYATOLLAH QARAVI NOTES FUNCTION OF REVOLUTION COMMITTEES

LD061927 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] The Ayatollah Qaravi, first deputy chairman of the Iranian Islamic revolutionary committees, who has gone to Shiraz accompanying the family of the Imam Musa as-Sadr, the leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites, in an interview with media correspondents this morning, described the duties of the revolution committees, the manner in which they have been formed and the duties of the commitee members and individuals. He said: The most important duties of the committees are to preserve order with the help of the police, the gendarmerie and the army.

REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS CORPS ESTABLISHED IN IRAN

LD051129 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Council today issued the following statement on the establishment of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps:

In his exalted name: By the command of the illustrious leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the Imam Khomeyni, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps has been established under the auspices of the Revolutionary Council. The corps Command Council has been approved and sanctioned by the Revolutionary Council. It is hoped that the chosen responsible officials and the competent persons involved, with the support of Almighty God and in accordance with the approved rules, will strive to fulfill the momentous task of the Islamic revolution and will be successful in carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

Aims, Responsiblities

LD061850 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps of Iran, in a statement, spelled out the enacted rules of the corps in terms of its aims and responsibilities. On the basis of this statement, the aim of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards corps in Iran and its worldwide expansion is founded in genuine Islamic ideology. The most important duties of this corps is to assist in the execution of order and security affairs, control, arrest and prosecution of antirevolution elements; armed struggle against armed anti-Islamic revolution activities; defense against the agents or forces of alien powers inside the country; assisting in the implementation of the orders of the Islamic revolutionary courts and those of the judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran; supporting the liberation movements and struggle for rights by the oppressed peoples of the world under the supervision of the leadership of the revolution and in consultation with the government.

FOUR EXECUTIONS TAKE PLACE IN KHOY

LD051820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of the city of Khoy has declared guilty four persons, namely Allah Berdi Khalif-Zadeh, Esma'il Pargoli, 'Abbas Vajkari Abl, and Mehrab Pur-Mohsen, accused of taking part in murder, waging war on God and his Prophet, kidnaping of persons and other offenses and sowing corruption on the earth. They were sentenced to death. The death sentence of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Khoy was carried out at 0225 this morning.

NAQADEH MEETING PRODUCES DECISIONS ON RESTORATION OF ORDER

LD041330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Following the return of peace and stability in the city of Naqadeh, the third meeting of the conciliation groupconsisting of religious leaders and local dignitaries of the cities of Naqadeh, Urumiyeh and Mahabad was held in the presence of Mr 'Abbasi, the governor general of Western Azarbayjan.

The meeting was held in the office of the governor of the city of Naqadeh. The participants unanimously reached some decisions concerning the restoration of stability in the area and these decisions were announced. The decisions are as follows:

1. Two groups should be sent around to the various villages, whether Kurdish or Turkish, together with the guards sent from Tehran, to look into the matter of hostages held by either side. They should start their rounds today and see that hostages or refugees are immediately set free.

2. By means of an announcement made by helicopter throughout Naqadeh and the surrounding villages, the freedom of hostages or possible refugees should be requested.

3. The two groups mentioned in section one have the responsibility of supervising the exchange of all cars and tractors, making a complete list of such items and returning them without precondition.

4. Hojjat al-Islam Haj Ebrahim Moharer and Hadi Molla Saleh Rahimi should see to the return of the refugees, the reopening of shops and the return of the people to their homes.

5. The representatives of the Democratic Party of the Iranian Kordestan, on behalf of this party, pledged in connection with the safety of the lives and property of the Turkish villagers in the Naqadeh region that no intimidation or aggression will be committed by party members or sympathizers.

6. It was agreed that those taking part in demonstrations will not carry arms from now on. Any participant who carries arms will be held responsible and will be prosecuted and punished.

7. It was unanimously decided that from now on in Naqadeh any spreading of rumors and issuing of provocative announcements will be strongly prevented. Anyone who indulges in such actions should be immediately identified and sent to the revolutionary Islamic court.

At the end of this conciliation meeting, the following announcement was issued by the religious leaders and the local dignitaries of the cities of Naqadeh, Urumiyeh and Mahabad:

Dear inhabitants of the cities and villages of Naqadeh, Oshnoviyeh and Piranshah. There is no doubt that the painful calamity in Naqadeh has caused great pain to the souls of all the people. Now that--with the grace of God and the awareness of the Muslim brothers resident in this region and the attempts of the religious leaders and the local dignitaries--peace and stability have returned to the area, we request all the brothers in the cities and villages who have given refuge to some pople in their homes in order to protect their lives and property or, perhaps, have retained them as hostages, to release them and act according to their Islamic and human duties.

POLICE CHIEF DENIES DRUG ADDICTS ESCAPE DURING JAIL RIOT

LD041332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Prisoners in Bandar 'Abbas jail rioted at 2000 last night, setting part of the prison on fire. An order to maintain order and to put out the fire was given, and auxiliary forces and firefighting vehicles were deployed in the prison premises.

In an interview with our correspondent in Bandar 'Abbas, Pezhman, chief of police of the coastal province, said the reason for the riot was because the prisoners, most of whom are drug addicts, were unable to obtain drugs. Our correspondent adds: There is a rumor in Bandar 'Abbas that a number of prisoners escaped during the riot. However, the police chief said none of the prisoners has escaped and all have been transferred from Bandar 'Abbas's old police jail to the new prison.

BANK OFFICAL DISCUSSES EXCHANGE RATE

LD052158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The governor of the Central Bank has said that in relation to the establishment of the Islamic Bank, the banking system of the country will gradually come closer to the Islamic system and will be supplanted by it. Therefore, in the direction of bringing the banking system of the country to the Islamic system, the rate of interest for agricultural loans will be reduced to 4 percent, and in industry to 6 percent. He added that from today a dual policy for the transaction of foreign exchange in the banks will be put into operation. The unofficial rate of exchange will be about 11 percent higher than the official rate. Also, so far, 600 million have been received for the export of oil, and the rial equivalent of this sum was put at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of the country.

The governor of the Central Bank said: At the moment, the foreign exchange deposits of the country amount to nearly $10 billion. We expect to receive between $1.2 billion and $1.4 billion in foreign exchange from the sale of oil every month. Concerning the funds available for housing, the governor of the Central Bank said: The view of the government is that first incomplete building should be completed, and then priority should be given to appropriate housing for the low income classes of the country. Of course, as far as possible, we shall prevent the construction of new housing units in big cities, because it leads to the acceleration of migration from the villages to the big cities. In conclusion the governor of the Central Bank of Iran expressed his satisfaction at the cash situation in most banks.

TEHRAN CITES 'SCHOLAR' ON CHALLENGES FACING REVOLUTION

LD062106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1730 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Now that the first few months of the revolution, when the revolution has faced many problems and difficulties, have passed, the scholars and thinkers of our country have started to assess and investigate these problems and difficulties. Among these scholars is Taher Ahmadzadeh, who was one of the nearly pioneers of the Islamic revolution of Iran and at the moment has an executive position, too. He is governor general of Korasan. In an article, he has written, in which he enumerates the qualities and conditions of leadership, Ahmadzadeh examines the formation and the nature of the political forces of our country.

Taher Ahmadzadeh, whose article is published in KEYHAN, writes: The Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian revolution, by combining all the conditions of leadership and armed with the slogan of the complete destruction of the monarchical system, entered the field of battle against the idol of the time and world imperialism. He condemned any deviatory slogan, under any title and from any direction, and thus he guided his masses in solid ranks as a "powerful front" until the destruction of the monarchical regime was accomplished.

Now that the period of the construction after the revolution has started, the anti-revolutionary forces, by making use of the existence of various opinions and the clash of various views and beliefs that is the necessary aspect of this period and is quite natural, emphasized the inequities and the injustices and the class distinctions that are left from the previous regime and present them as though they are the result of the downfall of the former regime and are the product of the Islamic revolution.

In this respect, the important role of the spies of the United States, England and Israel is worthy of great scrutiny and attention. These countries put their agents to work in two directions and in two different guises. On the one hand they appear as fanatical Marxists who are even more Marxist than Marx himself, and on the other as fanatical religious people who are even more Muslim than the Prophet of Islam. With great expertise they wage a psychological battle so that they can separate the progressive, nonalined and struggling Marxists from the masses and the leadership of the great majority of the people and while at the same time strengthening the reactionary religious forces that support class distinction and the domination of the plundering capitalist system under the umbrella of the Islamic revolution. These forces want to revive, once again under this guise, only in a new and modern fashion, the hated monarchical system that without doubt would lead to the domination of imperialism and the internal capitalism that is dependent upon it, just as what happened in 1953 when the shah returned.

What should we do now? These plots can be nullified only through the decisive leadership of the imam and the support of the masses of people, on the one hand, and the devising of a clear and definite policy for the destruction of all the colonialistic and devisive strategems of the agents of the former regime, namely the plunderers and wealth accumulators who are part and parcel of world imperialism, and the guilding of the revolution toward the realization of the aspirations of the lowly people. It is only through these means that we can nullify all the antirevolution plots, mobilize the great power of the masses and use it for the construction of a new system of justice and fairness and Islamic equality and brotherhood which will create equal opportunity and similar advantages for all the laborers and the deprived. We should beware lest the tumultuous flood of the revolution, which carries with it all antirevolutionary rubbish and brings them to destruction, be changed into a stagnant lake that would rot because of its the impurities.

RUMOR OF DER SPIEGEL ARTICLE CRITICAL OF YAZDI DENIED

ID052238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 5 May 79 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced today that the magazine DER SPIEGEL, published in the Federal Republic of Germany, has not written anything about Mr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, from the end of August 1978 to the end of March 1979. The information and press bureau of the Foreign Office of the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued the following announcement on this subject:

In His exalted name. Recently, it has been rumored that in the German magazine DER SPIEGEL an article has been published against Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Ebrahim Yazdi.

As this false rumor has become stronger day by day and is spreading, the information and press bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has according to its duties made a thorough investigation into this subject, and now finds it necessary to bring to public notice, following a careful l reading of all issues of DER SPIEGEL from the end of August 1978 until the end of March 1979, that not the slightest comment about Mr Yazdi nor his photograph has been published in this magazine, and that this rumor is completely false.

Those interested in gaining more information can refer to this department so that all the issues of this magazine, which are kept without exception, can be put at their disposal.

LE MONDE REPORTS 1 MAY DEMONSTRATIONS, INTERVIEWS YAZDI

LD041405 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 May 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Erich Rouelau Tehran dispatch: "Political Tensions in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran--The numerous demonstrations which took place Tuesday 1 May to mark the first "spring of freedom" for some 25 years were a fairly faithful reflection of the spectrum of political forces vying for the worker "clientele" and of the alliances being formed among them according to affinities or common antipathies.

The meeting held in Imam Hussein Square (formerly Fawziyan Square) under the Islamic Republican Party banner was also attended by supporters of Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and Ayatollah Taleqani; the meeting held in the Karadj industrial complex some 30 km from the capital was attended by supporters of the Mujahidin Khalq and the progressive Muslims.

There were two parades in downtown Tehran, one supported by the Tudeh Party (pro-Soviet communist party) and the other led by various independent Marxist-Leninist organizations. The four demonstrations were--according to certain unbiased observors--of approximately equal size. Each attracted some 100,000 people.

They were distinguishable by their slogans and the social groups attending them. There were large number of unemployed at the Marxist-Leninist march and young pupils from secondary schools, students, intellectuals, professional people and teachers seemed to predominate.

Along the route young people in blue jeans handed out newspapers, reports and pamphlets published by the organizations taking part, namely the Trotskyites, the pro-Chinese communists, Mr Matine Daftari's National Democratic Front, the women's union, the recently formed association of unemployed, various other trade unions and, or course, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq. The slogans on the banners attacked imperialism, demanded the nationalization of enterprises substisting on foreign capital, the recognition of the right to strike, worker participation in drafting the constitution and the democratization of the mass media.

Mr Assad, an emaciated, feeble-looking young worker who is one of the leaders of the association of unemployed told us angrily: "The radio and television have treated us in a despicable fashion." He added: "They have presented us to the public as scroungers or as counterrevolutionaries, going so far as to compare us to prostitutes who, also unemployed, are demanding unemployment benefit and work:" Mr Assad, who holds the Bazargan government responsible for the pitiful fate of the unemployed, refused even to mention Ayatollah Khomeyni's name. All he would say was "we do not recognize the clergy's right to interfere in state affairs."

The Tudeh Leaders' Discretion

The second leftwing demonstration has organized by the "Interunion Coordination Committee" which includes about half of Tehran's worker organizations and took place under economic and political slogans generally similar to those of the independent Marxist-Leninists with one exception: Many banners hailed the birth of the "Islamic Republic." A significant and symbolic detail was that the march ended in Imam Hussein Square, where the Muslim groups were holding their meeting. The move was in keeping with the Tudeh Party's policy; it called on its members and supporters to vote "yes" in the recent referendum while promising to strive to give the new Islamic republic "progressive substance." The Tudeh Party leaders, most of whom have just returned from a long period of exile in eastern Europe, have shown remarkable discretion. They did not take part in the march and their supporters took part without banners or distinguishing marks.

Explaining the attitude adopted by the "Interunion Coordination Committee" in this demostration, Mr Abdullahi, one of its leaders and also secretary general of the Building Workers Labor Union, told us: "We have no complex about the Muslim clergy. We fought the shah's regime long before they did. The number of our martyrs bears witness to that. Everybody knows that the general strike which we sparked off, especially in the oil fields, was the determining factor and signed the imperial regime's death warrant. The time has come for the working class to recover its democratic rights in full."

The Mujahidin Khalq--the "progressive Muslims" who intend to form a "proletarian party" --have no other objectives at the moment. However, the slogans they displayed at their demonstration at the Karadj industrial complex were much more radical. Their banners carried quotations from the Koran and other sacred books such as: "Nothing Should Belong to a Man Which Is Not the Product of His Own Hands;" "The Poverty Suffered by Some Is Nothing But the Fruit of Others' Riches;" "There Is No Accumulated Wealth Without Robbery;" "Let Us Fight Together To Establish a Classless Society." Not wanting to be identified with either the Marxists or the Muslim integrists, the deeply religious Mujahidin Khalq chose to hold a separate demonstration while affirming--as one of their spokesmen Mr Mansur told us--that they extend their solidarity not only to the Iranian working class but to "all workers throughout the world."

There are different types of Muslims. Those who gathered in Imam Hussein Square in response to the Islamic Republican Party's call were conspicuous by their virulent anti-communism. "The Marxists are the shah's agents," certain posters proclaimed; "death to the munafiqin" (term used to describe all opponents). Another banner said that the workers should "serve the people and God." The crowd, which was essentially composed of ordinary people (store keepers, craftsmen, white collar workers and a number of workers), included a high proportion of women in chadors, clothed in black from head to foot. Many demonstrators were probably not even aware of the significance of 1 May. Pamphlets signed by anonymous "Muslims" which were circulating here some 10 days ago denounced the workers festival as a "communist" festival. It seems that the Islamic Republican Party hesitated a long time before deciding to hold a demonstration at the same time as the leftwing groups.

Party leader Ayatollah Beheshti, a tall, thin man with a large pepper-and-salt beard who speaks excellent German, English and Arabic, was surprised by the question we put to him: "A communist festival? There seems to be some confusion; "1 May was first celebrated in Chicago in 1886," and he added with a mischievous glint in his eye: "It is really an American celebration." Ayatollah Beheshti thinks that the labor unions are dividing the nation. To "liberate the workers from the oppression of the property-owning classes," he added in a learned tone, Islamic workers' councils should be set up--real "soviets," he explained in English.

In a loudly applauded speech in Imam Hussein Square, Mr Bani Sadr--one of the Islamic revolution's main theoreticians--suggested that courses should be started to give the workers an adequate political education. He called on the workers to abandon the strike weapon which, he said, "inflicts incalculable damage on the economy." He called for industries which would be more than just "assembly lines" in the service of foreign monopolies. In another speech, delivered in Arabic, the permanent PLO representative to Tehran, Hani al-Hassan, who has been nicknamed the "Palestinians' ambassador," paid a glowing tribute to Ayatollah Khomeyni, "who has just given us a precious gift by deciding to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt."

The Break With Cairo

In so doing Mr Yasir 'Arafat's representative made an indirect attack on Bazargan's government, which did not favor the break. Some 48 hours after the Qom patriarch published his decree, Iranian Foreign Minister Yazdi told us that "the question is being studied." It seems that Mr Bazargan's government wanted to make Egypt a counterbalancing force to the Iraqi influence being exerted in Khuzestan in southern Iran, where the Arabic-speaking populations are demanding autonomy. "We are aware of the fact that Baghdad's agents, among others, are plotting to turn the Arab minority against the central government," the Iranian head of diplomacy volunteered. Nonetheless, the members of the Bazargan government heard the news of the break with Egypt on the radio. Some of them contemplated resigning as a protest against Ayatollah Khomenyni's "blatant interference" in state affairs. However they abandoned that plan on the grounds that the measure was too popular in the country for them to start a trial of strength with the revolution's spiritual leader.

We understand from a reliable source that Ayatollah Khomeyni's decision was taken at the instigation of Staff Major Jallud, head of the Libyan delegation now on an official visit to Iran. Moreover, Ayatollah Khomeyni announced the decision to break off relations with Egypt in response to a letter which Colonel al-Qadhdhafi sent him. However, Staff Major Jallud made it clear that he was responsible during an interview which he granted to us late Tuesday night to early Wednesday morning. He told us: "In view of the imam's positions on Palestine and his opposition to U.S. imperialism, it was only to be expected that he would join the Arab camp opposing As-Sadat's capitulation."

The present political tensions are likely to be exacerbated by the assassination of Ayatollah Mortez Motahhari who was described as "chairman of the clandestine Revolutionary Council" by the independent newspaper AYANDEGAN this Wednesday morning. The victim had long been a disciple and friend of Ayatollah Khomeyni and was, in any case, a leading figure in the Muslim integrist movement. The clandestine organization Forghan, which was responsible for the recent murder of the former chief of staff, General Qarani, has claimed responsibility for his assassination. This terrorist organization, which is run by Muslims hostile to the clergy, could well be centered round a core of agents provocateurs. The whole left thinks that these assassinations could easily give extremists with Islamic leanings a pretext for lauching a bloody campaign of so-called "counterterrorism" directed against all opposition groups.

NVOI WARNS U.S. AGAINST ADMITTING SHAH

TA252130 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 25 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, the traitor and deposed shah, who was driven out by the hand of the people, first sought refuge under the wings of a traitor like As-Sadat, his (?protector) in Egypt.

After living in Egypt for a while, because of the protests of the people, he had to leave Egypt for Morocco, where the wave of continued protests of the people forced this traitor and hirling to leave and to look for another place of residence.

For some time now, traitor Mohammad Reza and his spouse Farah have been living in the Bahamas. It is said that the authorities of these islands have excused themselves vis-a-vis this criminal and traitor.

The deposed shah is presently trying to select a secure place for the residence of his detested family.

Many countries from which the former shah requested permission for residence, have not agreed to admit this traitor into their countries. Recently, the State Department spokesman declared that the Government of the United States is not opposed to the shah's residing in the United States. So far the official authorities of the United States have not made a final decision, and have postponed their decision until Iran-U.S. relations are (?crystalized).

It is not yet clear whether the U.S. masters of the former shah will place him under their wings or not. However, some U.S. authorities have risen for the protection of their loss and have declared openly that the United States is morally obligated to protect someone who has served it during his entire life. Of course, it is a fact that traitor Mohammad Reza did serve the United States all his life. Presently this servant is in a situation that, as the saying goes, he has "neither the world nor the eternity," and none of the countries of the world, not even Pinochet's regime in Chile or racist Rhodesian regime in South Africa dare admit this traitor into their countries.

It was only U.S. imperialism that, ignoring the repeated protests and warnings of the government of the Islamic revolution, declared its readiness to receive the deposed shah.

(?More) than anything else, the reason for this [word indistinct] of the ruling circles of the United States is (?racial) enmity against the Iranian nation and against the government of Islamic revolution. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the government of Islamic revolution notified the United States that the passports belonging to the shah, to the members of his family and to his entourage are not legally valid. Therefore, should the Government of the United States permit the deposed shah to enter the United States and should the latter give refuge to the shah, this would be considered an unfriendly act toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and will have some adverse effects on the relationship of our two countries. The government of the Islamic republic notified all the countries of the world that should any country grant permission for residence to the deposed shah and the members of his family, the government of the Islamic republic would review its relationship with that country. Despite this clear reminder by the government of the provisional Islamic republic, the U.S. authorities declared their readiness to admit the shah into their country.

This action by the U.S. Government can be considered nothing else but [word indistinct] against the wishes of the Iranian people.

The Government of the United States is the No 1 enemy of the people and the revolutionary Government of Iran.

As the Government of the United States was trying to crush the struggles of the people of Iran during the revolution, it is now conspiring and agitating against the revolutionary achievements of our nation.

To admit the deposed shah into the United States and to grant him asylum there would be considered a link in the chain of conspiracies and agitations of the Government of the United States against our nation.

In no country in the world should there be a place of residence for this international criminal. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi commited treason and [word indistinct] crimes against property and the people of Iran. He should be returned to Iran so that he would be tried by the just court of the people, and would be judged for all his crimes and treason. This is the verdict of the time and the wishes of the people of Iran, and any country which acts against it would be considered the enemy of the property and the people of Iran.

INDIA

EGYPT'S MUBARAK TALKS WITH DESAI, DEPARTS

BK051620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 4 May 79 BK

[Text] The visiting Egyptian vice president, Mr Husni Mubarak, had an hour-long talk with the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, in New Delhi today. The talks related mainly to the peace treaty signed recently by Egypt and Israel. Mr Mubarak handed over a letter from Egyptian President Mr as-Sadat to Mr Desai. It explained the reasons for signing the treaty. Mr Mubarak pointed out that the treaty is only the beginning of the peace process. Egypt believes that the final settlement will take place only when the Palestinian question is solved on the basis of self-determination and full statehood. Mr Morarji Desai reiterated India's position and emphasized that only a comprehensive settlement could lead to durable peace in the region. Israel should vacate all occupied Arab territories.

The prime minister was assisted in the talks by the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, and the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Samarendra Kundu. Mr Mubarak conveyed the invitation of Mr As-Sadat to Mr Desai to visit Egypt.

Before leaving New Delhi, Mr Mubarak told newsmen at the airport that he is satisfied with his discussions with the Indian leaders.

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

BK050322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] A warm welcome was accorded to the Yugoslav foreign minister, Mr Josip Vrhovec, when he arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day official visit to this country. He was received at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, was also present.

Talking to the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent, Mr Vrhovec said that during his stay in the capital he will have discussions with central leaders on international situations and the bilateral relations. He said that the talks will cover efforts of the two countries in achieving the aim of the nonalined policy and to promote solidarity and unity among the nations of the movement.

External Affairs Minister Vajpayee said that he would exchange views with the visiting dignitary on the international situation in general and the problems facing the nonalined movement in particular.

Foreign Ministers' Discussions

BK061250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] The foreign ministers of India and Yugoslavia discussed in New Delhi today some of the serious problems facing the nonalined movement. These included pressures from power blocs and bilateral differences among some of the member states. It was felt that efforts should be renewed to steer the movement clear of outside pressures and to strengthen unity among the members.

Both Mr Vajpayee and Yugoslav Minister Josip Vrhovec agreed that the movement should continue to work for a new international economic order and greater cooperation among the member nations. The two countries felt that the nonalined movement should step up its efforts to bring about general disarmament.

The discussions between Mr Vajpayee and Mr Vrhovec formed part of the consultations among the leading nonalined countries in preparation for the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at Colombo early next month and the summit conference in Havana in September.

Vajpayee Dinner Speech

BK051615 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1446 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Speech by Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee at 5 May Delhi dinner in honor of visiting Yugoslav Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec]

[Text] It gives me immense pleasure this evening to welcome in our midst my colleague and friend his excellency the federal secretary of the Sovialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and distinguished members of his delegation.

Federal secretary, your visit is yet another manifestation of the close and cordial friendship that has traditionally existed between our two countries. We value and cherish this friendship, the foundations of which were laid by two great leaders and visionaries--India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Yugoslavia's great son and indomitable fighter for freedom, President Josip Broz Tito. In India we hold the government and the people of Yugoslavia in the highest esteem. Even such a well-established friendship as exists between India and Yugoslavia requires a continuous dialogue at a high level, and in this respect our two nations have not been found wanting. In international forums and on each other's soil, we have met frequently to consult and exchange views with the purpose of furthering the common goals and objectives that our nations pursue in international relations. And it is in this context that we attach great importance to your visit to India at this time. Our relationship, founded upon a unity of purpose and commonality of interests, derives its strength from mutual goodwill and confidence. Over the years we have established a fruitful partnership which encompasses such diverse fields as commerce, industry, culture, science and technology. On our part we are determined to consolidate and expand our relations with Yugoslavia in every field.

Your Excellency, you are visiting us at a time when momentous, indeed turbulent developments are taking place in our neighborhood in Asia. We look forward to sharing with you our perception of these developments since we have a vital stake in the stability of this region. You are familiar with the efforts our government has made during the last 2 years to promote actively a climate of harmony and goodwill in our neighbourhood. I think that we can take some satisfaction at the success of these efforts. Sometimes the very size of our country has led some of our neighbours to nurture unfounded misgivings about our intentions in the region. We have demonstrated that we have no ambitions of assuming any role of dominance, that we are committed to the development of relations with neighbouring countries in the region in an equitable manner to maximize the advantages which flow from cooperation and trust between nations.

Federal secretary, we appreciate very highly the contribution of your country in promoting security and cooperation in Europe. There is no alternative to the process of detente for ensuring a climate of stability and peace, and therefore we welcome it. While a great deal has been achieved in the relaxation of tensions in the European Continent, there is much that still remains to be done. At the same time, we reiterate our conviction that in order to be meaningful, detente must be extended to other parts of the world. And in order to make it durable, detente must be underpinned by effective and complete disarmament.

Excellency, we are particularly happy that your visit to India comes at a time which is crucial for the nonaligned movement. As founder members of this movement, both our countries stand by the principles on which it is based and firmly believe in its continued validity. Nonalignment came into being at a time when the cold war was at its peak and alignment with one military bloc or the other was held out as the only guarantee for a nation's security. The concept of nonalignment questioned this very hypothesis. The spontaneous response which the philosophy of nonalignment has evoked from the newly-independent states of Asia and Africa is eloquent testimony to its soundness and relevance. From a modest gathering of 25, the nonaligned movement today has the proud privilege of counting among its members 89 fully sovereign independent nations. Its validity and success have been amply demonstrated by its near universality.

However, the success of this movement has not been altoghether untainted by problems. We still recall now in the earlier years relentless pressure was brought to bear upon the newly-independent nonaligned nations to abandon their freely-chosen path. We can take justifiable pride that we withstood these pressures well and remained united in our commitment to independence of judgement. It is, therefore, not without sorrow when we see today that this unity is at times under strain from within as a result of acute differences which at times have no direct bearing with nonalignment. Some of these have been allowed to go too far and have come dangerously close to seriously jeopardising the very unity of the movement. One way to ensure the movement's unity would be to refrain from using the nonaligned forum to ventilate bilateral questions.

The problems facing the nonaligned nations do not invalidate the principles of nonalignment. If anything they bring out in starker relief the need for a genuine adherence to the principles accepted by all nonaligned nations, such as respect for territorial integrity, national sovereignty and noninterference in each others' internal affairs. We are convinced that only by adhering strictly to these principles will the necessary conditions be created for an effective resolution of the continuing problems--whether they are in Southeast Asia, Sothwest Asia, Africa or for that matter in any other part of the world. An unambiguous commitment to these principles by all nations will enable the nonaligned movement to preserve its strength, ensure its continuity and give it a new dimension. This is the challenge before the representatives of nonaligned nations when they meet in Colombo and in Havana.

May I therefore once again extend to you all, our dear friends from Yugoslavia, a most cordial welcome. I hope that whatever discomforts you might have to suffer from our rather inclement weather will be compensated for by the warmth and goodwill that you will experience for your nation and your people in this country.

Desai, Vajpayee Meet Vrhovec

BK051611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] Visiting Yugoslav Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec had discussions in New Delhi today with Prime Minister Morarji Desai and External Affairs Minister Vajpayee. The problems facing the nonalined movement and the situation in West Asia and Southeast Asia figured in the talks.

Mr Morarji Desai emphasized the need for preserving the unity of the nonalined movement. This can be done only when all the members remained truly nonalined, and follow the basic principles of the movement. Both India and Yugoslavia are anxious to make the forthcoming summit conference in Havana a success.

Mr Vajpayee and the visiting Yugoslav leader discussed the issues that are likely to come up in the nonalined bureau meeting in Colombo. They also referred to the situation in Southeast Asia. It was felt that a solution can be found by insuring independence and sovereignty of all countries of the region.

About the West Asian situation, it was stated that the crux of the problem is the question of Palestinian right and unless it is solved there can be no lasting and durable settlement.

The leaders of the two countries noted that there was a move for suspension or expulsion of Egypt from the nonalined movement. It was agreed that there was no case for such a step and should be discouraged.

DESAI GREETS NEWLY-ELECTED BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

BK051518 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1456 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[5 May message of congratulations from Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher]

[Text] On behalf of the Government and the people of India and on my own behalf, I send to you my heartiest congratulations on your success in the general elections and my best wishes for the discharge of the heavy responsibilities of the high office of the prime minister of the United Kingdom. India and the United Kingdom have transformed an association developed in the period of the empire to one of equality, dignity and mutual confidence. Successive governments in both countries have worked together to strengthen our multifaceted bilateral ties. We both cherish our membership of the Commonwealth which can, and I believe does, provide an example of how independent countries belonging to different continents, different races and at different levels of development can work together for international peace, justice and an equitable worldwide economic and social progress.

The world is full of problems and tensions in many areas. I am sure the strong and friendly ties which exist between India and the United Kingdom can help towards constructive solutions. I am looking forward to earnest and fruitful cooperation in the solution of our mutual problems and the stress and strain of the world situation in our common interest. I am happy that we have already had the opportunity to meet together and hope we shall have occasion early to renew our personal contacts.

VAJPAYEE EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER PRC-SRV TENSION

BK051639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 May 79 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Vajpayee has expressed India's concern over the renewed tension on the Sino-Vietnam border. He told the consultative committee of members of Parliament attached to his ministry that the talks between Vietnam and China are not making any headway. The possibility of renewed armed conflict cannot be ruled out. He expressed the hope that the problem will be solved through negotiations and that peace and tranquility will return to the area.

About Kampuchea, he said fighting is still going on in some areas and the country is facing severe shortages of food and medicines.

During the 6-hour-long meeting of the committee today, several international issues came up for discussion. Serious concern was expressed by all members over Pakistan's reported attempt to set up a uranium-enriching plant. It was felt that this could be utilized by Pakistan only for manufacturing weapons since it did not have the technology to utilize enriched uranium for generating power. Members supported India's stand against a discriminatory safeguard. A reference was made to the suggestion of an atomic-free zone in Asia. Mr Vajapayee said that such a zone will be realistic only when China accepts the proposal.

The situation in West Asia also came up for discussion. Members were unanimous in the view that India should maintain its traditional and principled position on the West Asian crisis. At the same time Egypt's efforts deserved to be appreciated. A peace treaty with Israel was prompted by its national compulsion.

Members said India should oppose any move to suspend Egypt from the nonalined movement. Mr Vajpayee said that there is no provision for expulsion of any member.

Members wanted to know the reasons for the delay in recognizing the new Government of Uganda. The external affairs minister said that the troops of deposed dictator Idi Amin are still active in some parts of the country. As many Indians live in remote areas of Uganda, we do not want to endanger their lives. The position was explained to the new Ugandan Government, and they appreciated it.

Mr Vajpayee disclosed that he will be visiting Kuwait, Syria and some other countries in West Asia later this month.

SANJAY GANDHI, 200 OTHERS ARRESTED

BK070310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 May 79 BK

[Text] According to UNI [UNITED NEWS OF INDIA], Mr Sanjay Gandhi and about 200 workers of the Youth Congress-I were arrested in Lucknow last night for violating prohibitory orders.